ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,015—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson.	17th March.
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Pardit	24th "
†* SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	27th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
March 21st, April 4th, April 18th
May 2nd, May 16th
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN: GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 620	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,469	750	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,225	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Saxon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	326	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3 380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 22nd March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mancmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1894. Agents

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.
IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TREACHER'S
CELEBRATED
HEART
LABELLED
BRANDIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, per Doz.	78 0	87 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per Bot.	8 0	9 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac, per Doz.	49 0	54 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac, per Doz.	44 0	49 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac, per Doz	40 0	44 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN
WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."
AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by
STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.
HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS
WILL FIND
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.
CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPORTING WATCHES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.
THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.
GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless

	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronometer	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.
First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.
Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless	220
Crystal Face "	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the
SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER.
TESTIMONIAL.
"I have recommended to many people this Powder for years past, and all are pleased with it . . . . K——g's Powder is useless."
(Signed) O. W. M.,
Vizagapatam.
Price, per Tin, 12 Annas, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.
OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.
REQUIRED, the SERVICES of a Retired APOTHECARY. Pay Rs. 200 a month and Free Quarters. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER,
O. and R. Railway, Lucknow.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.
Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.
Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
(Owner Going Home.)
3 AUSTRALIAN MARES; one carries a Lady; all go in Harness.
1 Pure Bred Young Surat COW (to Calve in less than 2 months), which gave in May last 12 Police Seers of milk Daily, besides what her Calf required.
A BROUGHAM, a Park Phaeton, a Jinricksbaw, a Child's Perambulator (double), a Child's Goat Cart, with large strong and very quiet white Goats, and its Harness, a Side-Saddle, and a Grain Crusher in good order.
A PIANO, specially made for India by Richard Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
1 Child's Swing Cot and 1 Child's Ordinary Cot (Teak wood bars).
Apply to Rev THOMAS H. GREIG,
Marine Lines.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at " 1 8 "
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS
Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits
Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	" ½ "	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	" ½ "	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	" 1 "	3	4
Do. do.	" ½ "	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	" 1 "	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	" ½ "	0	14
Golden Fleece	" ½ "	1	12
Latakia	" ½ "	1	12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.
FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on SUNDAY next, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M. for the purpose of presenting a FAREWELL ADDRESS to A. O. HUME, Esq., prior to his Departure to Europe.

DINSHA EDULJEE WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

16th March, 1894.

S. S. "WERNETH HALL,"

Arrived 15th March, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th March, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st and Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1894.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL,

WEDNESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1894.

TICKETS to the ENTERTAINMENT, with Two Ladies Free, at Rs. 5 each. Apply to

J. E. DAVAR,
D. J. TATA,
Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers,
10, Medows Street, Fort.

THE S. S. GLADESTRY, from MIDDLESBROUGH, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the Stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the OFFICES of Messrs. HILL, SON and GRENAN, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. All claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be entertained.

F. SIVEWRIGHT, Master.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. J. WALLACE, C.E., will DELIVER a LECTURE, in the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. :—

SUBJECT.—"On the Smoke Nuisance in Bombay, illustrated with Experiments."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 200 tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of SIAMESE HARDWOOD, of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th March, 1894.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Rs.	a.
Special Creams, 1" boxes	2	4
Special Vanilla Creams, 1" boxes	1	8
" " " "	2	8
Assorted Fruit Chocolate Creams, 1" boxes	2	8
Parisienne Chocolate Creams, 1" boxes	2	8
Melican Chocolate Slabs	0	8
" " "	0	12
Chocolate Lombart Excellence Vanilla	1	8
" " " "	3	0
" " " "	1	0
" " " "	2	8
French Bon Bons, Assorted boxes	1	8
Genuine Butterscotch, packets	0	8
Everton Toffee, packets	0	8

Bombay. {PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,} Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJEE FURDOONJEE OONWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., hath contracted to absolutely sell and dispose of the land, dwelling-house and premises in the Schedule hereunder written described free from all Incumbrances. All person or persons having or claiming to have any right or title to or share orinterest in the said premises of any nature or kind whatsoever are hereby apprised of such intended sale and requested to give notice in writing of such his or their claim or claims, if any, to the Undersigned, as purchaser's Attorneys, within the period of 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house, bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Chikul Wadi, in Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,332 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 43543, New No. 13946, Old Survey No. 138, New Survey No. 7041, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. 3701, and Street Nos. 4 and 4a, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north partly by the property of the said Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Unwalla, and partly by that of Meraon Haji Essa, on the South partly by the property of the said Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Unwalla and partly by the property of Goojur Sett, on the East by the Chikul Wadi or Sleater Road, and on the West by a gully.—Dated this 15th March 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attornies.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply, during the year 1894-95, of the undermentioned Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture:—

FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,600
Flannel, grey, 54"	"	15,500
Canvas staving	"	6,070
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green "	"	15,100
" Dark-blue "	"	980
" Cavalry Grey "	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur, the 12th March, 1894.

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DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

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NOTICES.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT MEHSANA, KADI DIVISION.

FOUNDATION AND MASONRY TO GROUND LEVEL.

TENDERS for the above Work will be received in the Office of the Undersigned on the 13th April, 1894.

A Deposit of Rs. (1,200) twelve hundred British, must accompany each Tender.

Plans, specification, and conditions of contract can be seen and Printed Schedules of quantities obtained from this Office on payment of Rs. (2) two British.

The Tenderers are required to send in alternative Tenders for Concrete and Brick Masonry, and for Concrete and Rubble Stone Masonry.

The Huzur does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.INST.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 13th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

WITH reference to the UNDERSIGNED'S Advertisement, dated 8th February, 1894, inviting Tenders (receivable up to 23th March 1894) for the Supply of COUNTRY COAL, with Delivery commencing in the early part of May 1894, it is now notified that Delivery will not be required to commence before 1st September, 1894.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

THE LATEST DATE up to which the Tenders for COUNTRY COAL invited in this Office, Notification dated 8th February, 1894, will be received, has been extended to 26th March. Intending Tenderers are informed that Offers for less than the Maximum quantity required, with a corresponding decrease in the average monthly supplies, will be received if submitted.

H. M. STEUART,
For Ag. Agent.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for Three Years (6th June, 1894 to 5th June, 1897), of the Indore Circle, comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazaar, and 114 adjoining Durbar Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1894, at 1 P.M., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm, addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Application for Conditions of Contract, and other details should be made to the Muntazim of Sayrr, Indore, at the Indore City.

C. E. ROSS,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for Three Years (6th June, 1894 to 5th June, 1897) of the Mhow Circle, Comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Durbar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 13th April, 1894, at 1 P.M., in the Office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm, addressed to the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date, but the Assistant Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Applications for Conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

C. E. ROSS,
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in C. I.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WODEHOUSE, formerly of No. 68, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, in the County of London, but late of Kolhapore, in the Bombay Presidency of India, a Colonel in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, European, Deceased (who died in the Red Sea, on his way to Europe from India, on or about the 8th August, 1893), and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 27th February, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, the constituted Attorney of AMABLE LUCY WODEHOUSE, the Daughter and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the Deceased, for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 22nd day of April, 1894, as after that day the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, as such Administrator, will pay or remit the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands to the said Amabel Lucy Wodehouse, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to Administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 7th day of March, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Bore- Bunder.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University, Library, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture by Dr. D. MacDonald, "Some Marine Builders," Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow, City of Wakefield, and Rheinfels entered, and the steamers Mahanadi, Osmarshal, G. C. Mower, and Nuderi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—To-morrow being St Patrick's Day, high mass will be celebrated in the Fort Chapel, Meadow Street, at 7 a.m.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.—Dr. D. MacDonald, will deliver a lecture, entitled "Some Marine Builders." at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, this evening, at 8-30.

ARRIVAL.—Ranee Shrimant Tarabai of Baroda, accompanied by forty followers, arrived at Bombay, on Wednesday evening, from Baroda, and is at present staying in Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji's bungalow, at Wardon Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Lieutenant Cox, of the Marine Lines, has reported to the police, that during his absence at mess, on the night of the 13th inst., some one stole two silver watches, a note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 90, from a cupboard in his bed-room.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Esaballi Hakimji, aged 40 years, residing at Chuckla Road, was, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, going along Bhendy Bazaar Road, when he was accidentally knocked down and slightly injured by a brougham; owned by Mr. Dinshaw Jehangirshaw, of Nesbit Lane, and driven by his coachman Govind Kanoji. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and, after being treated, was sent home.

GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.—At the instance Inspector Holdway, one Bapoo Chand, a Mahomedan, and two others were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gambling house, at Khoja Street, and the rest together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and, money. The first two accused were fined Rs. 10 each, and the third Rs. 5.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Morceau	Showers of Rice	Levy.
Valse	Iris	Bucalossi.
Intermezzo	n the Road to Moscow.	Ho tz.
Selection	Doris	Calliet.
Polka (piccolo solo)	Ditto	Grant Jones.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The following lectures will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall, in connection with this Society:—On Saturday, 17th inst., the Rev. J. F. Gardiner, M.A., B.D., on "The Study of History;" on Saturday, 24th instant, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M.D., on "Our Secret foes within and without us; How shall we meet them;" Saturday, 31st instant, the Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D. "Bimetallism;" and on Saturday, 14th April, Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., on "What is Philosophy," at 5-45 p.m., each day.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHED-I-NAOROZ FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., the Freemasons of Bombay will hold their annual Jamshed-i-Naoroz Festival to celebrate the advent of spring. At this festival of late, an attempt has been made to promote social intercourse between the members of the families of Freemasons. The committee have arranged a very entertaining programme of vocal and instrumental music, &c., in which both European and Native ladies will join. Admission will be by tickets, as will be seen from our advertisement columns.

THE CASE AGAINST AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, yesterday, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and renewed the application that Ragunandan Jhica and nine others were convicted, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting, but as the accused wished to appeal to the High Court he asked his Worship to inflict an additional fine of Rs. 201 on the accused to enable them to go to the High Court in the ordinary way. His Worship replied that he had already passed the sentence, and he could not change it. The application was made after the court had passed the order, and he could not grant it.

A COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nolan placed a Mahomedan, named Abdool Gunnee, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of housebreaking and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 136, the property of one Elahibux Javahir, residing at De Lisle Road. On the 14th instant, the complainant reported to the police that his house was broken into on the previous day, and that gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs.136, were stolen from a box, which was forced open, and that he rested his suspicion on the accused, who was a next-door neighbour. The police arrested the accused, but on inquiry discovered that the complaint was false, and was made with a view to bring the accused into trouble. The Magistrate discharged the accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 40, which sum was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The fourth anniversary of the Students' Brotherhood takes place at the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning next. The Brotherhood has attached to it a small library, and a Sunday class, which meets every Sunday morning, at eight o'clock. The objects of the Brotherhood are thus described:—(1) Cultivating moral feelings by listening to moral instruction; (2) promoting friendly intercourse and brotherly love between students of the different schools and communities in Bombay; (3) enlisting the sympathies of and getting instruction from enlightened gentlemen interested in the moral elevation of students; and (4) forming, by weekly contributions, a select library, helping the needy, &c. The Students' Brotherhood has eighty members belonging to different communities, who have signed the following pledges:—"(a) I shall endeavour to the best of my power always to speak the truth in my conversation; (b) I shall miss, as far as possible, no opportunity of informing my friends of the existence of the Students' Brotherhood and of explaining to them its aims and objects; (c) I shall endeavour to the best of my power to avoid vulgar and obscene language in my conversation; and (d) I shall devote to the Students' Brotherhood at least one-twenty-fifth of my pocket money."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Grant Road Railway Station, regarding the death of Suckaram Bhickseit, aged forty years, lately a permanent way labourer on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at Mahim. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the deceased with a gang of labourers, commenced working on the line north of the Mahaluxmee station, between the crossing gate and the station. At about 8 o'clock in the morning while they were working on the down line, a passenger train steamed into the Mahaluxmee Station from Dadar. The muccadum ordered the labourers to knock off work, and to move on one side. All the labourers, including the deceased ran in different directions, and while the deceased was standing between the up line rails, he was knocked down by another train coming from Bandora to Mahaluxmee. The deceased bled from the nose and ears and was picked up unconscious by the other labourers and was placed in the brake of the same train to bring him to Grant Road Station, but before the train reached Dadar Station he expired in the train. A verdict of accidental death from injuries received by having been knocked down by a railway train was returned by the jury.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ragho Pad, late Vatandar Revenue and Police Patel of the village of Ashele, taluka Kalyan, in the Thana Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 332 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code; and Mahadeo Vishnu Chiplunkar, inhabitant of the village of Trimbak, taluka Nasik, in the Nasik Collectorate, and late a Forest Guard in the Dindori Range, having been, convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Codes are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied, on behalf of Ala Elgin Moore, for a warrant against Samuel Fobler, for acrimical misappropriation and forgery in respect of a bank draft for Rs. 75. Ala Elgin Moore, in her information, stated that she is the wife of William C. Moore, who was in England. In January last she received from the Accountant-General, Madras, an order on the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras to pay to her order Rs. 75-15-6 which she signed at the foot and sent to the Bank of Madras with a letter, dated the 20th January, but she received no reply. On the 2nd February she again wrote to the Bank and this time received an answer. She then went to the Bank of Bombay and was shown a draft on the Madras Bank, dated 24th January, on the Bombay Bank to her order for Rs. 75-7-6. At the foot of the last-mentioned draft was written "A. E. Moore, 30-1-94," which was not in her handwriting nor written by her authority. She subsequently wrote to the Madras Bank on the 15th February, and had since been shown a postcard to the Madras Bank, dated the 20th January, purporting to be signed by applicant. The postcard was not written by her nor upon her authority. Up to the 15th February she was residing in the house of William Fobler, in De Lima Street, Mazagon. There was living in the same house his brother Samuel Fobler, 18 or 20 years old, who was unemployed, and who left on the 1st of February. About three days before he left she heard him say that he was going to his father who lived at Goa. It was not true as alleged in the postcard that she was shifting that evening and she never desired that letters addressed to her should be sent to the Mail Post Office, at the Victoria Terminus. Samuel Fobler knew that she was to receive the money. She was aware that up to the end of January he had no money, and he himself admitted that he was getting a free pass to Goa by steamer. She was informed that Samuel Fobler was at present in Bombay and had admitted receiving her money. Under the circumstances she charged Samuel Fobler with forgery and criminal misappropriation and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension.

The Magistrate granted the application.

AN ALLEGED FALSE TRADE-MARK.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. George Sulser (attorney throughout India, of Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co.), applied for a process against Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy for using a false trade-mark on the wrappers of the reels of Lametta or metal thread.

Mr. George Sulser, in his information, stated that he was the constituted attorney throughout India of Messrs. W.H. Nebel and Co., who carried on business in Bombay as merchants at Customs House Road, Fort. The firm for the last few years had been the sole agents in India for the sale of the "Lametta," manufactured by the firm of F. C. Merkel of Nuruberg, in Germany. Lametta was a kind of metal thread or wire used for the purpose of embroidery. It was imported in cases containing certain number of packages, and each package contained a certain number of reels. It was imported by Messrs. Nebel and Co., was known in the bazaar as Sphinx Lametta on account of the trade-mark of a sphinx under which it was sold, and the reels were always enclosed in an outer and inner wrapper, specimens of which were annexed to the information. The goods commanded a high price and were largely sold in the market. Messrs. Nebel and Company claimed the exclusive right of importing Lametta under the Sphinx trade-mark. A few days ago it came to the knowledge of the complainant that one Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy was selling in the market Lametta done up in wrappers bearing the sphinx trade-mark, specimens of which were annexed to the information. The Lametta sold by Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy was sold at a lower price than the genuine Sphinx Lametta. Dawoodbhoy used to purchase the Sphinx Lametta from Messrs. Nebel and Company, but in consequence of some dispute the complainant refused to have anything to do with him and the property was not sold to him. The marks and devices on the wrappers, particularly the mark of sphinx, were calculated to deceive people into the belief that the Lametta sold therewith was the Lametta manufactured by the firm of F. C. Merkel and imported by Messrs. Nebel and Co. He therefore charged Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy with using a false trade-mark.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against the accused, and a search-warrant was also granted to ascertain if packages of Lametta, bearing the false trade-mark, were kept by the accused in his shop, at Bhoosari Moholla.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A SAFFRON TRADE-MARK CASE.

JOSE FORREGROSA VARQUEZ *vs.* PRAGJEE HURJEE AND OTHERS.

IN this case Dolores Escolano Forregrosa, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of the plaintiff, a merchant of Spain, prayed that the defendants be restrained from importing or selling any cases of saffron, bearing a label, which was a colourable imitation of the label on the plaintiff's goods; that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendants, who should be ordered to pay them to her duly constituted attorney, or be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages; that the defendants be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff's constituted attorney all cases of saffron in their possession or power, which bore labels similar to the plaintiff's, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that the plaintiff had for some years before his death been in the habit of importing into and selling in Bombay saffron packed in cases. In the year 1883-84, he commenced to affix to the cases a red label, bearing the device of a lion thereon, and continued to use the label until 1887, when it was slightly altered and registered in Spain as his trade mark, and he had since then used such label upon the cases of saffron sold in Bombay. The said labels are generally known in Bombay as the tiger mark. The saffron, being of a very superior quality, had acquired great reputation in the Bombay market. The plaintiff's constituted attorney had recently discovered that the defendants were importing and selling in Bombay saffron of an inferior quality in cases bearing labels resembling the plaintiff with the device of a lion, which was calculated to deceive intending purchasers to believe that they were the plaintiff's goods. The constituted attorney had applied to the defendants to desist from selling the goods in question, but they had neglected to do so. The plaintiff had sustained considerable damages from the defendants' wrongful acts.

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed by him. They did not admit the material allegations of the plaint, alleging that the lion was a common mark and had for many years been used by various persons trading in saffron, no person having any exclusive right to use the same. Purchasers of saffron do not buy by the label or ticket, but after inspection and examination of the saffron itself. Defendants had used the label complained of for about four years, as was well-known to the plaintiff and his constituted attorney. Defendants denied having imitated the plaintiff's label, or that their saffron was inferior to that of the plaintiff. They denied that the plaintiff had suffered any damages, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

8 p.m.—Litany (Choral); Sermon on the Stations of the Cross, by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

MR. E. GILES, M. A., Acting Education Inspector, Central Division, has been granted furlough for nine months, from 10th May next.

LORD Roberts will lay the foundation stone of the new chancel and transept to the Parish Church of Woolwich, on Saturday, 7th of April next. Until thirty years ago, when the Garrison Church was built, all the military services were held at the Parish Church, and in the nave of the church are many memorials to officers of the Royal Artillery, and to the naval officers connected with the old dockyard. The memorials that were on the old east wall are to be placed in a memorial chapel, which forms part of the present plans.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held last evening, in the Cathedral Boys' School, the Ven. A. Goldwyer-Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, presiding. There was a fair attendance of European ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was opened with prayer, when the secretary, the Rev. J. H. Lord, read the minutes of proceedings of the last meeting, which were duly confirmed. The honorary secretary then read the annual report, from which the following extracts are given:—The Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are thankful to be able to render a favourable account of the circumstances and transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Society during another year.

Sale of Books.—The liabilities of the Bombay Diocesan Committee in England on account of its Book Depot in Bombay, which were shown in last year's balance-sheet of assets and liabilities to amount to £313-5-0, have for the first time during several years shown a decrease instead of an increase, and are shown by the corresponding balance-sheet of this year to amount now to £282-7 7, or a difference of £30-17-5. It is right to add that a sum of Rs. 65-3-2 remained also due on December 31st, 1893, to the Bombay firm of Messrs. A. J. Combridge and Co., for books procured by them for the Society from their English firm. Of the decrease of £30-17-5 above mentioned, the sum of £14-13-9 occurs in the Committee's account with the Parent Society. In the account as rendered by the Parent Society themselves for the year under review the result appears in a light yet more favourable to the Bombay Committee; for in it a sum of £13-7-9, which was in transit between Bombay and London on the 31st December 1892, and consequently appeared in the Bombay Committee's accounts of last year, is, in the London Committee's accounts, credited to the year under review, causing that account to show a reduction on the year's transactions with the Parent Society alone of £28-1-6 and in English liabilities altogether of £44-5-4. The reductions mentioned have been accomplished without in any way diminishing the efficiency of the working of the Book Depot; on the contrary, an increase appears in the total of the publications sold during the year over the sales of the past five years—themselves each year on an ascending scale—as may be seen by the comparative table of sales appended to this Report. Whereas the total of publications sold amounted last year to 12,651, they have this year reached the figure of 14,764. The monetary receipts of the Depot for books sold during the year under review have also been slightly in excess of those of last year. There has resulted, as might be expected, somewhat of a decrease in the value of the stock of the depot, but this is partly counterbalanced by an increase in outstandings. In appraising the stock of the depot, as shown in the balance-sheet of assets and liabilities, it must be borne in mind that, with the exception of the second-hand books, the value of stock is shown at its actual cost, and not at what it may be expected to realise. The fact that the Depot has on its books the names of some 200 constituents (residing both in this Diocese and in other parts of India) who have had actual dealings with it during the past year, added to the fact that there are a number of other customers dealing with the Depot for cash whose names not unfrequently fail to become known, or to remain on record, helps to show the extent of the service which it may be hoped is being rendered to the Church by the existence of this depository for theological and other Church literature. It is at the same time permissible to believe that a yet wider field for usefulness is in store for the Society's Depot in Bombay, when its funds shall permit of its maintaining on its shelves a more adequate store of suitably selected theological books. Miss Robeson has during another year continued to afford the Society the benefit of her experienced services in the capacity of Superintendent of the Depot, and to carry out her duties to the full satisfaction of the Committee.

Offertories.—Under the head of Offertories the Committee are glad to report that the income of the Society from this source which last year showed a considerable increase over the receipts of the preceding one has been maintained, and even once more exceeded. The amount received from this source during the past year has amounted to Rs. 589-6-10 as against Rs 551-4-8 in the previous one. While expressing their satisfaction at this result, the Committee yet observe with regret that there are still several churches of the Diocese which fail to appear on their list as contributing offertories, and would appeal for a more general recognition and support.

Subscriptions.—It is the painful duty of the Committee to report a diminution in support by subscriptions. Whereas last year Rs. 375 were contributed under this head, during the year under notice only Rs. 300 have been subscribed. The Committee most earnestly renew the appeal which they made last year to all Churchmen to mete out to the Bombay Diocesan branch of the venerable Society that more worthy share of the general and liberal support which it merits from all.

Vernacular Work.—Once more the lack of local funds available for the purpose, has prevented the Committee from launching out into any numerous or extensive efforts in the direction of producing vernacular church literature. Nevertheless, partly with their own and partly with the assistance of the Parent Society's resources, it falls to them to speak of at least three important works being now carried into effect, or actually completed: An Abridged Edition of the Marathi Book of Common Prayer. The Revised Edition of the Marathi Book of Common Prayer. Re-publication of the Rev. J. Taylor's Marathi Church Hymnal. The Marathi Translation of the S. P. C. K. Commentary on the Four Gospels is still being proceeded with, and the second portion of the part on S. Luke will soon be ready. The portion on S. Mathew still awaits a translator.

Grants.—The Committee's aid bestowed in this direction has been confined to two small grants. In June last a grant of Rs. 15 was made to the Rev. H. F. Lord at Ahmednagar towards the renovation of a Lending Library for the use of the Native Christians of the S. P. G. Mission at that place. A grant was also made to the Sister in charge of S. Peter's Girls' School, at Mazagon, of pictures from the Committee's Book Depot, to the value of Rs. 20.

Conclusion.—The Committee trust that although the past year has, perhaps, not been eventful, except in regard to the important matter of the Revision of the Marathi Prayer-book, it nevertheless marks a real advance; and they would call on one and all to strengthen the hands of the Committee, and to unite to help to make the S. P. C. K in this Diocese the increased instrument for usefulness, which under God's blessing it ought to become.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the report then read was encouraging, and that they might look forward to an extended usefulness on the part of the Society. At the same time he could not help feeling that they could not be said to be working on a sound financial basis so long as they were in debt. (Hear, hear.) The debt, moreover, could only be liquidated by an almost total sale of the books, which they had in stock. He felt very strongly that they ought to raise an endowment fund, or at any rate, some capital which they might use for the purpose of purchasing books, to enable them to keep up the depot in good and profitable state. The title of the Society was a very wonderful title—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and in these days, it had an additional claim upon all who believed in the truth of Christianity. The battle for it must be fought not by the clergymen, but it must be fought by the rank-and-file of the church. Now at this very moment, a battle was being waged against them, and a lady, Mrs. Annie Besant, was delivering a lecture, which was certainly an attack upon Christianity. He was almost tempted to smile at the rant which appeared in the morning papers that day, but he really could not afford to smile, because he knew that a large number of men and women were easily carried away by what persons like the lady lecturer said. This good lady made a strange assertion in one place as to their belonging to High Church. The speaker did not know what was called High Church. It was necessary, therefore they, should know what they meant by Christianity and the truth of the Gospel, and what their Society aimed at. They should, therefore, extend the usefulness of their Society, and live Christian and holy lives. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham proposed that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated, remarking that he found therein evidence of what he might truly describe as satisfactory progress notwithstanding that, in one particular, the progress had, in what they might call an Irish sense, been backward. (A laugh.) But even there he found much relief in looking at the sum-total of the mis hief, for he saw that the falling-off in the subscriptions was only an insignificant sum. He thought the Society might dispense with subscriptions altogether, and trust to offertories in church, by which it would gain instead of losing. From subscriptions the Society had received less, and from offertories more. It was a matter for thankfulness that the position of the Society was not worse than it was. Exchange had been very unfavourable to them, and yet he found the remittances of England very largely exceeded the receipt and the balance-sheet was not unfavourable, which was very creditable to the treasurer. Taking all round, he thought the report was very satisfactory; and he, therefore, had very great pleasure in moving its adoption.

Colonel Empson seconded the proposition.

The Rev. A. H. Bowman, in supporting the proposition, said: I rise with pleasure to speak to the adoption of the report. I scarcely recognise the debt of gratitude which I personally owe to the S. P. C. K. as a member of the Church Missionary Society till I looked into its report, and there I see how in one single year our own work among the Ainus of Japan, the Cree Indians of North-West America and the people of Uganda in Central Africa has been made possibly the agencies of this Society. It seems to me this Society has a two-fold claim upon all Christians: first, it is bearing our burden, for it is helping us all to obey the command of our Master "Come into all worlds and preach Gospel to every creature." For nearly two hundred years this Society has been held to be the divine light before the eyes of the world; so in asking our support it helps us to be faithful to Christ. The second claim is that the S. P. C. K. is helping us to fight battle with unbelief by stating definite dogmatic truth. That battle is raging in all its fury in India to-day, never before the last fifty years has unbelief made such giant strides. Once it was spoken with bated breath but now on the house-top, with loud sound of trumpet it summonses out votaries and places them in battle array against the armies of the living God. To-day it translates its blasphemous tenets into almost every language under heaven. How are we to meet the foes? Are we to give up the articles of our creed which have been the glory of Christianity for nineteen centuries? The S.P.C.K. settles the matter by declaring to the world in unflinching, definite dogmatic truth all the incarnation, crucifixion, and the resurrection. The battle for the truth is being fought in India on this question. Who is Jesus Christ? Is 100 years too late for any one, as Bombay is being told till to-day, to tell the educated native of India that all pure and true civilisation comes from their ancient books, because they do not believe it? and why don't they believe it. Because the S.P.C.K and other agencies have brought the light which has dispelled the darkness of ignorance and superstition, which for centuries have rested upon this great land. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the character of the educated men of India to-day is that of sceptics, but that word is a most hopeful word in this connection, for it means that educated men are "looking out" for the truth, and it is for the Christian Church, with all energy, to proclaim that truth. To-day is our opportunity, to-morrow it may be too late. Other influences are at work which ought to stir us up with renewed zeal and energy. We hope the hour may soon come when the Christians will consider that they are but stewards of God to use what they have for the promotion of His glory and the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Charles Gilder submitted the treasurer's account, which was taken as read.

The Rev. W. G. Peel proposed "That the following gentlemen be elected to form (with the Secretary *ex-officio*) the sub-committee for translations for the ensuing year:—The Revs. G. Ledgard, J. H. Sellar, J. W. Biscoe, S. S. J. E., and Dayaram P. Shinde, and that the following gentlemen be appointed translation referees:—The Revs. J. Taylor, N. V. Athawale, S. B. Lotlikar, C. S. Rivington, and C. King."

He said the supporters were sufficiently familiar with the necessity for a committee, so as at once to resolve to continue to have one. The sub-committee existed to promote translations, not for directly translating, and therefore residents in Bombay were chosen. The work done in the past needed more activity. A local fund and a local effort were needed. If there was once such a fund in Bombay, it should be revived. All that was required was interest and a share in the undertaking. The translations were fruits of Christian unselfishness, and men often gave time and brains to a difficult work without much or any remuneration. The Christian public desired the work of translation to be accomplished, for they knew their rich store of literature.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy seconded the proposition.

Mr. F. C. Brewin proposed, as an amendment, that the name of the Rev. W. G. Peel be added to the list of those asked to form the translation committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. C. S. Rivington seconded the amendment proposed by Mr. Brewin.

The amendment and the original proposition were successively put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. S. Leigh Lye proposed "That the following be re-elected to form (with the secretary *ex-officio*) the sub-committee for the purposes of rule XX., viz., to decide what books other than S. P. C. K. ones may be sold in the depot:—The Ven'ble Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis and the Rev. G. H. Lewis."

The proposition was seconded by the Rev. Fr. Biscoe and unanimously agreed to.

Mr F. S. Punnett proposed "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. F. C. B. Brewin, for his kindness in again auditing the accounts of the Society; to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys' School for the use of a room for this meeting; and to Mr. T. A. Savage, head-master of the same for his kindness in superintending the arrangements of the room for the purpose."

The Rev. J. H. Lord seconded the proposition, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

MR. P. V. RAMASWAMI RAJU, B.A., barrister-at-law, Madras, has set himself the heavy task of writing twenty-five thousand stanzas giving "an account of the origin and rise of the British Empire on Earth," in Samskrita verse. The work is to be published in fifty parts, each containing 500 stanzas, and one of these parts is now before us. The price asked for the whole work is Rs. 50 in India and £5 in Europe. The English translation of the poem is given in parallel columns, but in order that the work may assume a purely Indian character no English names are allowed by the panchanayakas to appear in it. The poem takes the form of a narrative of the facts of English history by Ganesa to a spiritual Indian sovereign in a great city, named Maha Mondon, on the banks of the Ganga between Benares and Allahabad. Accordingly the work begins by the visit of the great sages to Ganesa, who is asked how it was that the inhabitants of a little island in the Far West overspread the earth and acquired complete dominion over Samnayabharata (Scriptural India). Ganesa explains in brief how it was. The sages desire that a detailed account of the origin and rise of the Angalas should be given. Ganesa asks the sages to go to the city of Maha Mondon, where he would narrate the story as desired. The sages depart towards the great city of Maha Mondon. Parameswara with Parwati visits Ganesa and approves of this plan, to go to Maha Mondon, and narrate the history of the Angalas. Parameswara takes leave of his son, shaking his *damaru*. The sound of this damaru excites the attention of all nature. It is heard in the mansion of Brahma. Four sons of Brahma, named Subandhu, Sarala, Dhanya, and Pramoda request their father for information about righteousness on earth in the *Kaliyuga*. Brahma points to Maha Mondon as the place where righteousness was protected. The four sons of Brahma in company with Ganesa go to Maha Mondon, and after observing the city and the daily life of the Sarwabhouma there, visit him in his palace. The subject of the history of the Angalas is introduced by way of illustration in the course of conversation. Ganesa is requested to narrate it in detail. He does so and concludes with the Yeso-brindam or Mahabhishechanikabriodam, which is the last group, in this work of 25,000 stanzas. Before leaving India Lord Lansdowne expressed his pleasure that the author had set himself this task, and letters of approval of the undertaking have also been received from Lord Wenlock, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Arthur Collins, late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, and other men in authority. Mr. Ramaswami Raju is to be congratulated upon the energy, which such an undertaking as this indicates, and it is to be hoped that he will have a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure him from losing money over this effort to place the main facts of British history before his fellow-countrymen in a readable form.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Kolhapur, at the end of the current month:—

March 31st, Saturday—Leave Victoria Terminus, (Departure Official), at 2 30 p.m., arrive Poona, at 7 45 p.m., and leave Poona, at 8 20 p.m.

April 1st, Sunday—Arrive Miraj Junction at 5-55 a.m., leave Miraj Junction, at 6-15 a.m., and arrive Kolhapur, 8 25 a.m.

April 2nd Monday, 3rd, Tuesday, and 4th, Wednesday—Stop at Kolhapur.

April 5th, Thursday—Leave Kolhapur, at 4-45 p.m., arrive Miraj Junction, at 6 50 p.m., and leave Miraj Junction, 7 35 p.m.

April 6th, Friday—Arrive Wathar, at 0 58 a.m., leave Wathar, at 4 a.m., and arrive Mahableshvar, at 11 30 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I., Lieut.-Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, S. W. Edgerley. Mr. I.C.S., Private Secretary, Capt. R. M. Poore, Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant C.W.W. Gabb, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

THE following is the Second Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for 1893-94:—The area now estimated to be under wheat in the Province is almost exactly the same as that shown in the first forecast. The total is now 7,584,200 acres against 7,570,300 acres, a slight increase of 0.2 per cent. It is an excess of 4·4 per cent. over the figures given in the second forecast of last year and of 6·5 per cent. over the figures of the final forecast. In Bissar the area is said to be 29 per cent. below that of last year, as the rainfall there was peculiarly favourable in 1-92 and failed somewhat early in autumn of 1893. This is the only district which reports a material falling off from the figures of last year. Throughout the Province it may be said that the prospects of the crop are excellent. Sufficient rain has fallen everywhere and canals and rivers are full. Some injury has been done by excessive moisture to the crops on low lying lands, and I believe the last rainfall (January) was showing itself in places. The late favourable rains followed by sunshine have, however, cleared it away. Sunshine is what is wanted now. Prices are ruling unusually low throughout the Province.

PUNJAB OIL SEEDS.

In this second report on the oil-seeds crop of the Punjab for 1893-94, 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with. It appears that the area now estimated to be under oil-seeds is 893,000 acres as against 813,000 acres shown in the first report, an increase of 10·2 per cent. The figures now exceed those of the final forecast of last year by 5·4 per cent. The crop is generally reported to be in excellent condition, and prospects are decidedly good. The rainfall has been timely and sufficient, and a good outturn is to be anticipated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MARCH 15.

Jackson, Col. Benzal. Milly Works, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 12.

Kelawalla, Surgn-Major, Ms. I M D, off leave, to Broach.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th March 1894.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet to-day as follows:—
No 1 Company, Fort Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m.
2. The firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place on the Coorla range to-morrow, from 6-15 a.m. to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 4 p.m., to dusk in the evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 17th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 17th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—one double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Commandant particularly requests that all member who possibly can will attend the above parade, as the Annual Inspection will shortly take place.

3. Members are particularly requested to complete their class firing before the 31st instant as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.

4. B Company will compete for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday 21st instant.

The following members are requested to be present at Cooperage on the 21st. Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Cr Sergt. S. Thomas, Sergts W G Nicoll, Greenman, Hussey, Corpl Veevers, Volrs J Mason, A V Wingrove, Jennings, Willard and O'Brien.

A. B Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday the 21st instant.

The following members will compose the team:—Quarter-Master-Sergt Stephens, Cr-Sergt Black, Sergts McKinnon, Gordon and Long, Corpls High, Bullock and Valladares and Volunteers D'Silva, A Keane, H Sharp and P Steeves.

6. G Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Tuesday the 20th instant.

7. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volunteer C V Regnand, D Company from 13th to 31st March 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the Wantage Competition by half sections takes place at Bandora at the end of the week.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

751—Pestonjee R and K—Jayernahoo vs Charles Agnew Turner—Little S N and B.
775—Dikchit and H—Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar vs Rattonjee Bhicajee Karanjeewalla—Ardesir H and D.
78-90—Chitnis M and M—Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Moroba Ramchandra—Pay Khunderao M.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

797—Thakoredas D and C—Mahonrao Madhowrao vs Khunderao Narrayen—Chaik W and S.
785—Khunderao M—Goswami Shri 108 Sri Girdharjee Maharaj vs Shri Rukhmidvahuji—Little S N and B.
787—Ardesir H and D—Hawabai and others vs Mahomed Syed bin Gulam Mohidin—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

12-33—K D Shroff—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Rehman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungaker—Ardesir H and D Part heard

Postponed Long Causes.

484-93—In person a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Latifabai.
75-92—Mathubai and G—Motichand Harukchand and another vs Mangaldas Kushchand Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.
307-93—Bhaishunker and

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and othe Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

MURJI MULL & CO.,

BOMBAY — Rampart Row. DELHI — Chandni Chowk.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with 4,148 square yards of ground, on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Bai Ahmal, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody, deceased, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, which said land, containing by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, is bounded on the east partly by the property of the late Mr. Jewsie Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Dossibhoy Bomanjee Morabhoy and Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the west by Malabar Hill Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Adajee Peerbhoy and on the south by the road belonging to Mr. Jewsie Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and are now assessed under ward No. 3287 and street No. 17-19, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 20 and 240, new Nos. 16358 and 1 75, old Survey No. 2976-98 and new Survey Nos. 1 and 5-7197, and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

The Collector's rent of the above ground is only As. 12 and piece 10 per annum.

For other particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shet Dewchund Joomakhsan Javeri, and on account and at the risk of Motumram Eckharam and Motanlal Ranullass, formerly trading under the name of Motumram Ralanla:—

37 uncut and unpolished diamonds weighing about 142½ rutties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A small quantity of choice wines, consisting of Champagne in quarts and pints, port, sherry, hock, sauterne, claret, Hungarian wine, beer, cider and burgandy; also tinned provision.

1,000 rubber stamp materials, consisting of pencils, tip tops, watches, lockets, rubber for making stamps, &c.

25 cases condensed milk. Stork brand.

1 sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co.

At 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.

1 strong serviceable victoria.

1 second-hand serviceable landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate Cottage Pianoforte, windrowl lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. SANDILAND, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD SONAPORE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mohanlal Chimanlal Antari, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anandibai, widow of Damodher Rowjee Surway, and Dhondoo Damodher Surway, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. C3518 and Street No. 8, containing by admeasurement 83 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 127, new No 1093, old Survey No 74 and new Survey No 8172, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandibai, wife of Narayen Ambajee, on the west by the property of the mortgagors, on the north by the old Sonapore Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla.

Secondly.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No 6, C. Ward No. C3514, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards of thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 127, new No 1095, old Survey No 74 and new Survey No 8180, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property firstly described, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Old Sonapore Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla, both of which said properties are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE
of
Valuable Furniture, &c.,
of
H. A. GEYER, Esq.,
at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder,
On SATURDAY, 24th instant, 1 a.m.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL.
Near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Allarakhia Munjee, the mortgagor and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of the Mortgage, dated the 26th day of April, 1888, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-one and three-fifth square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No. 11883, A 1 11893, survey No. 1—2—4—2824, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Station, at Parell, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of De Mellow, on the west partly by the ground of Mr. D. Abrow and partly by the Tulsi main line, on the North by the premises of Lunjee Siling and Weaving Company Mill, and on the South by the Ferguson road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagees' Solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated in a lane, leading from Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to Falkland Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Heerajee Byramjee Sanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Yemnabai, widow of Ismail Ebrahim, and Ebrahim Ismail, and Russool Ismail, and Koorsul, by virtue of a possession of mortgage, dated 1st May, 1891, the undermentioned property, viz.:—All that piece of fazandari land (the fazundar is Nursoo Sayboo) containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 9, then under No. 2, and now under street No. 6, ward (B ford D) No. 2135, all which premises are situate in a lane leading from the Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to the Falkland Road, fronting on the east side of the said lane, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid lane, on the west by the property formerly of Cursetjee Beenjee, and now of Cursetjee Jamasjee, on the north by the property of Bova Rahimtoola, and on the south partly by the house of Bhawanee Malee and partly by that of the said Rahimtoola, and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitor, Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, at No. 13, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SODA MACHINE, KEROSINE OIL ENGINE, CORN THRESHING MACHINE, TANKS, CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Maneckjee Cursetjee Cama, traded under the name of Leopold & Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla (opposite to Mr. E. D. Sassoon's bungalow), consisting soda machine by Hayward Tyler and Co. (with bottling machine), kerosine oil engine, 4 H. P., with boiler (Mahler and Rocheese Stauffer system, by Messrs J. M. Grob & Co.), shaftings with pulleys and belting, corn threshing machine by Richmond and Chandler, iron tanks, platform weighing machine, aerated water bottles, cane baskets, table counters, filter, soda carts, bumpers, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floors or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

IN RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Illa., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No 570 (Narondass Cullian ass vs. Dwarkadass Harivallabhdas) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January, 1894, Messrs. B. NNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned date, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart of plantation of cocoanut trees, situate in the Mahim woods, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing several cocoanut and other trees and a small house, which said piece of ground or oart is called or known by the name of Punnese Bhatt or Kolebhat, and contains by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the oart now or late of Postonjee Jam hedjee, and partly by the public road, on or towards the west by the tank, on or towards the north by the oart now or late of Bhaujee Ramchunder, and on or towards the south by the oart formerly belonging to Moolidhur Luckmichund and since to Tuncoobai, widow of Dadajee Ranjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 467, and new No. 4231, old Survey No 1-522, and new Survey No. 1-1815 and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under ward No. 3058 and street No. 522.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Cralcie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE
of
AUSTRALIAN HORSES
Imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK, from Australia.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs R. Scott and Co's Stables, Girgaum, 24 Horses will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at a Cheap Rate.

PARTICULARS:

1 Bay gold, 6 years, 15-2, good log-cart horse.
2 Bay mare, 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle.
3 Bay gold, 4 yrs a, 15-2.
4 Bay gold, 5 ears, 15-1, broken to saddle.
5 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-3, will make good trapper.
6 Bay gold, 5 years, 16-0, broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
7 Bay gold, 6 years, 16-0, Broken to saddle, excellent pair of carriage horses.
8 Ches. gold, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
9 Ches. mare, 5 years, 15-3, broken to saddle, magnificent pair of carriage horses.
10 Ches. mare, 4 years, 15 hds, will make a splendid trapper.
11 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-3, good dogcart horse.
12 Bay gold, 5 years, 15-3, will make good brougham horse.
13 Bay gold, 4 years, 15-3, good brougham horse.
14 Bay gold, 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and harness, first class brougham horse.
15 Ches gold, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle and harness suitable for anything.
16 Bay mare, 4 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
17 Bay mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle, will make very fine pair for mail phaeton.
18 Bay gold, 5 years, 15-2, will make first class dog-cart horse.
19 Grey gold, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and harness, a well matched well bred pair.
20 Grey gold, 6 years, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness a well matched well bred pair.
21 Bay mare, 5 years, 15 3, will make splendid trapper.
22 Brown mare, 6 years, 15 3, broken to saddle and harness, splendid horse for any sort of carriage.
23 Black gold, 5 years, 15 2, fine brougham horse.
24 Bay mare, 4 years, 15 2.

The broken horses will be ridden at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 6, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished strongly made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, plated-glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-ground pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps" in good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a set of brass mounted single harness, lady's side saddles, books, &c., the property of Colonel W. SCOTT, 5th B. L. I., and two other officers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters—
B R & B—19202—6 cases lamnware.
B R & B—19202—271 2-3 cases lampware.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay galloway aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built pony cart, with a grey pony and harness.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong Victoria with removable coach box (nearly new).
1 grey Arab horse, about 14-2½, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 pair of very handsome iron grey Australian walers, about 16-1, unbroken, just imported.
1 bay Australian mare, goes in single and double harness
1 light stylish, pony cart in good order with a fast Kathiawar mare, 13-1, and harness; pony good in saddle and harness.
1 C B grey pony, aged.
1 strong bay waler horse, aged, suitable for a brougham or victoria.
2 strong new ponies, recently brought from the stables.
1 strong grey Burmah gelding, 12-1 hands, rising 7 years, believed to be sound.
1 strong bay waler horse, aged, suitable for a Brougham or Victoria.
1 real Jafferabad cow with calf.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hack, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MESS KIT OF THE
5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 7, Marine Lines, very valuable Mess kit of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, consisting very rich glass and crockery ware, complete dining and drawing room furniture of the best make, library, book-cases, hanging lamps, and other sundry articles.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, hogsheads, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. telegraph post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, shovels, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings, cotton and woollen clothings, and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Commissariat Office Building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture made to order, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a splendid ebonywood semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Lieutenant J. A. EZECHIEL, Commissarist Department, and other gentlemen left for England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the of day sale.

AUCTION SALE of
Very Valuable Furniture
By JOHN ROBERTS and Others,
at 2, Morland Road, Byculla,
On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m.,
The property of Rev JOHN A. SELLER.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

At the biddings for Bills on Indian Council remittances yesterday, about a lakh of Bills were allotted to Calcutta and Bombay at Rs. 1 15-16 and 49½ lakhs of Wire Transfers between the three presidencies (Bombay getting 31 lakhs) at the same price, which shows a decline of 1-16th from the previous Wednesday's allotment rates, and of 5-32d. from the highest rate obtained for extra sales meantime. A trifling amount of extra Bills in Bombay were also allotted at 1s. 1 15-16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 99 7/8; and Indian Sterling loan at 108¾; About £125,000 was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent Rupee Securities were still quoted at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1-14d. lower, at 27 5-16d. per oz; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 59 5/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4 88¾ dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 3d. higher, at 7s. 9d per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99¼. Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25 21¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1/8s per 416 lbs, sellers. April-May shipment, to Antwerp Dunkirk and Hamburg; and Brown Rapeseed at 31¾ per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, the tone of both markets being easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats dull, and Arrival quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,00 bales. Spot prices were still unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 63 64d. for March-May deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for July-August. Today's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady, with more business doing.

In New York, 7¼ cents was still quoted yesterday for ready Mid. Uplands; but June Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 9,000 bales, making this season's total to date compare as follows with that in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	9,000	8,000	13,000
Four days' do. ...	48,000	33,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,325,000	4,387,000	6,308,000

A moderate business has been done in Cotton here to-day, but almost entirely for local consumers' account, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought up 200 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 152; but the Mills have taken 1,950 bales, made up of 1,000 Broach, at Rs. 224-7; 500 Veerumgaum (old) at Rs. 183; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 167; 100 each of Kutchgaum, at Rs. 162; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155; and 50 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a small export business passing, quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy. 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	9	6 "
Red Delhi	" 3	2	6 "
Hard Yellow	" 4	2	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0 "
Hard Red	" 3	9	0 "

SEEDS.—Business in this market has fallen off to-day, only a moderate amount being reported; but the feeling is steady, and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,946 bales.
Wheat	6,824 cwts.
Linseed	49,901 "
Rapeseed	11,205 "
Gingelly	5,819 "
Groundnuts	7,173 "
Castorseed	1,305 "
Rice	9,787 "

FREIGHTS are dull. Tonnage is offering at a reduction of about 6d. per ton without finding takers.

MONEY.—Although native traders still complain of the difficulty of obtaining accommodation in the open market, an easier state of things would appear to prevail in some other directions, the Bank of Bombay having this afternoon reduced its rates by two per cent. making its minimum stand at 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled at 1s. 1 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 31-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was given; also Telegraphic, for April transfer, at 1s. 1 7-8d., and May, at 1s. 1 27-32d. The opening rate for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 2 1-16 to 3-32d. ready, 1s. 2 1-32d. for April delivery, and 1s. 2d. for May, at which a small business was reported, and the bullion dealers are reported to have sold about £100,000 of re-sale Bank Bills and Gold, at 1s. 1 31-32d. for the former, and a trifle over 1s. 2d. for the latter, which kept the market steady. In Calcutta, there appears to be but little doing, and rates from there come easier and at the close here, rates also left off quieter, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
France do.	1·48	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady, and early business in Fours was booked for the Account at 103¾ to 103 7/8. In the afternoon the rate receded to 103 9/16, the Bank of Bengal being reported to be selling both here and at Calcutta; but in the evening, in presence of the reduction of the Bank of Bombay rates by 2 per cent. the market rallied, and closed firm at 103 5/8 for cash and 103 5/8 to 11-16 for the settlement at the end of the month. 3½ per Cents were quoted at par throughout the day.

SHARES are quite neglected again; and we have no change in quotations to make in our list this evening.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 7th February are as follows:—

In the month of December 1893.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	27,18,521	97,44,148	1,24,62,669
Exports	10,92,791	4,77,923	15,70,714
Net Imports	16,25,730	92,66,225	1,08,91,955

To the end of the month of December 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,47,28,023	11,19,41,957	13,66,69,980
Exports	1,31,61,485	1,26,89,421	2,58,50,985
Net Imports	1,15,66,558	9,92,52,537	10,98,19,095

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December 1893	6,63,232	44,076	7,10,308
To the end of the month of December 1893. (Progressive)	73,06,141	4,00,98,369	4,74,03,01

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December 1893	2,38,005	26,10,020	28,48,025
To the end of the month of December 1893 (Progressive)	66,38,396	3,75,98,574	4,42,36,97

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Feb. 6 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

	Latest Month. In Feb. 1894. Bengal.	In Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	9,00,000	54,52,500
Actual	38,84,165	19,45,900	58,30,065
Better than Estimate	..	10,45,900	3,77,465
Worse than Estimate	6,68,335	..	..

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	5,00,77,500	1,39,00,000	6,39,77,500
Actual	4,42,24,815	1,43,11,500	5,85,36,315
Better than estimate	.....	4,11,500	..
Worse than Estimate	58,52,685	..	54,41,18

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 14.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY, March 15.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·4
6 p.m.	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[IN THE CASE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOBART-HAMPDEN—March 5, at Morar, C I, the wife of A G Hobart-Hampden, Forest Service, of a daughter.

MCNEILL—March 5, at Mazdahee Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of Malcolm McNeill, of a daughter.

PHILIPS—March 4, at Lucknow, the wife of Bandmaster John Philips, the Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GLYNN—LEWIS—March 10, at St Johns Church, by the Rev A G Luckman, Robert, eldest son of the late James Glynn of Killeroe, Ashbourne, to Lilian Beatrice, second daughter of A Lewis, Esq, Newhaven, Sussex.

TOWNSHEND—March 5, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Revd H Jesse Gray, Chaplain, John Alastewart, of Canterbury, Kent to Alice, second daughter of M Nedou, Esq Lahore.

DEATHS.

COGSWELL—March 10, at 31-3, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Frederica, widow of the late James J Cogswell, in her 71st year.

MAINE—March 9, at Kidewi, North Chin Hills, Upper Burma, accidentally drowned while out bathing, Herbert, the only loved son of the late M G Mariner, Governm nt Telegraph Department, aged 12 years and 3 months.

SCOFFIN—March 8, at Roorkee (suddenly), John Parry Scofield Executive Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Department, Western Jumna Canal, Meerut.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY MARCH 16, 1894.

WE have been favoured with an advance proof of an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of the Indian Currency question, which appears in the March number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The writer views the question from an independent standpoint. Fully recognising the mistakes that have been made and attributing them to their true cause, one of which was undoubtedly the absence of a good understanding between the India Office and the Government of India as to the real scope of the new currency policy adopted in June last, he nevertheless declines to accept the view that the policy of drift would have been preferable. He repudiates as absurd the notion that the authorities in India should have remained passive with their arms folded, while the currency became so depreciated that the only chance lay between insolvency and crushing taxation. He indicates, however, some important adjuncts to the policy adopted, which were overlooked though their application under very similar circumstances in other countries had been insisted upon by the vigilant London creditors of those countries. It is to be regretted that the suggestions for placing the new customs duties and certain parts of the revenue on a gold basis were not given to the light before the Government of India formulated the tentative proposals embodied in the Tariff Act which was passed on Saturday last. Regret on this score is, however, somewhat mitigated by the avowedly provisional character of the tariff which is now in operation. Mr. Westland has distinctly stated that the measure just passed is not a complete scheme intended to re-establish Indian finance, but a partial remedy, offering possibilities of extension later on when further experience shows what the real financial condition is, and what further provision must be made to meet the needs of the Treasury. When that time comes, and it cannot be very remote, any suggestion for providing automatically for the deficits occasioned by the continual decline of the rupee currency will be taken into serious consideration. The transfer of Lord Kimberley to the Foreign Office has made criticism of the action of the late Secretary of State somewhat stale, but it is as well to remember that a great deal of the vacillation which aggravated the crisis from which India is suffering was the inevitable outcome of the misunderstanding between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Kimberley as to the object of making sixteen pence the gold value of the rupee. The Viceroy wired: "We think it desirable that the gold standard should be made effective as soon as possible." For the attainment of this object he urged that the sale of Council Bills should be postponed until their official value at 1s. 4d. per rupee was forthcoming. Lord Kimberley knew nothing about the intention of fixing a minimum; he regarded the one and four pence as a maximum not to be exceeded lest the operations of trade should be dislocated. On both sides there was a misconception as to the real nature of the danger to be guarded against. With a view to defining the objects sought in closing the mints, the writer states them as follows: First, a great reduction in the demand for silver in India, and consequently in the importation of it. Second, an advance in the rate of exchange through the diminished competition of silver with Council Bills. Third, a limitation of the heavy and growing losses suffered by the Government of India through falling exchange. Fourth, a reconstitution of the Indian Budget on a solid basis, minimising, as far as possible, its great disturber, a depreciating rupee. The chief object was to get rid of the loss by exchange, which was costing the Treasury seven millions sterling a year, while every successive fall of a penny cost the country another million sterling. As the writer shrewdly observes, if India had a paper currency instead of a silver currency the right and duty of the Government to stop the supply when the circulation was redundant and exchange falling, would never have been disputed.

The writer passes in review the obstacles in the way of success, giving the first place to the opposition of the Exchange Banks, whose interests clashed with a scheme that proposed to do away with the fluctuations of exchange, which they found profitable. The necessity of forestalling the repeal of the Sherman Act in America compelled the Government of India to make the new departure at the close of the export season, when exchange was at its weakest. The sudden rise in exchange gave a stimulus to imports, which might have been fairly met by a timely imposition of duties as a set-off to the advantage conferred on importers by the new legislation. Then, again, all precedents were nullified by the increased demand for silver which set in when the closure of the mints was expected to shut out the white metal from the Indian market. Upon the demonetisation of silver in Germany and the closing of the mints to silver by the Latin Union the metal was discredited, and thenceforward was only imported for industrial purposes. But in India an abnormal demand for the metal at once made itself felt. It is the fashion to assume that this phenomenon is due to the natural craving of India for silver, but the writer shows easily enough that the demand for the metal in India is very fitful, and there is no ground for supposing that the recent demand was not in part at least due to speculation and manipulation. In the last two years the silver imported has amounted in value to nearly £24,000,000; in the five preceding years the average was little over five millions per annum. Cheapness is not the factor which causes the demand for silver. When the price rose on the passing of the Sherman Act in 1890, the shipments of silver to India went up to £8,000,000 the largest known for the previous twelve years. When the price fell the next year, the imports to India largely declined. The difficulty of arriving at any law on the subject is shown by the fact that between 1875 and 1877 the imports rose from four millions and a-half sterling to seven millions, and then to eleven millions per annum. The Indian demand for gold is equally capricious. Formerly, both metals were equally in request. Any attempt to forecast the quantity of silver that will be imported in the next few years is in the opinion of the writer in Blackwood, futile. All that is certain is, that silver will fall in value, and that to allow the rupee to fall to the silver level without making any effort to establish a better currency system is to invite the deluge.

What then can be done? India has contracted large obligations payable in gold, while her currency is in silver, which is an ever diminishing quantity. But India is not the only country that is in this predicament. Many European States, and all the South American Republics, have contracted heavy gold debts, the payments of which must be met and are met. The method resorted to by them is to provide a gold revenue sufficient to meet the gold obligations. This is accomplished by levying customs duties payable in gold or in silver or paper equivalents, the exchange being fixed at the rate of the day. The Argentine customs duties are pledged to the payment of the interest on the foreign loans, which could not have been raised on any other security. The currency of that Republic is far more depreciated than the rupee, and the gold debt is far larger in proportion than the gold debt of India. The customs duties levied in gold and paid either in gold or in the equivalent of gold, meet the gold obligations. The writer applies this principle to India, where until the other day out of six hundred and seventy million rupees of exports all but forty millions were admitted free. A five per cent. duty all round—cotton goods not being excluded—would yield thirty million rupees, which, if levied in gold, would give three millions sterling—nearly sufficient to meet half the loss by exchange in 1892. But the application of the principle need not stop there. The writer proposes that it should be applied to railway rates. The gross earnings of Indian railways constructed with English gold amounts to 200 million rupees a year. Six millions sterling have to be paid as interest in London; to transmit this amount in gold from eighty to ninety millions of rupees are required, a third of which is lost in exchange. The railways in La Plata, like the Indian, were built with foreign capital, and the interest has to be paid in gold. The rates are adjusted in gold week by week, and paid in the paper currency. The public do not object, for the higher the gold rates the more dollars they will get for their produce. We are not sanguine that such a system would work satisfactorily in this country. The writer in *Blackwood* however holds that the Indian rail

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF THE ADDRESS BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The House of Commons, last night, on a motion of Sir W. V. Harcourt, rejected the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne with Mr Labouchere's amendment, and adopted a substitute, merely thanking Her Majesty for her gracious Speech.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Neither the Radicals nor the Irish members opposed the substitute for the Address in the Commons last night, and the incident is now considered to have terminated.

MEETING OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

At the meeting of the Bank of England to-day the Governor stated that the late chief cashier, Mr. Frank May, had committed grave irregularities in connection with advances made to customers and had allowed overdrafts without the authority of the Directors. He had also speculated on the Stock Exchange, and the maximum loss to the Bank thereby was estimated at a quarter of a million sterling. Measures, he said, had since been taken to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities, and all the securities now held by the Bank were of the highest class. The Governor added that the Bank had never held the securities of Financial and Trust Companies.

HEAVY DEFICIT IN THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

The French Budget shows a deficit of nearly six millions sterling.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The death is announced of General Gubbins.

MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

Further changes in the Musketry Regulations have been made by the home authorities, but are not yet promulgated in India.

SIR JOHN ARDAGH'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

Sir John Ardagh, Joint Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, leaves Calcutta for England on April 4, vacating his post when Lord Elgin starts on his tour.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

The Viceregal party proceeding on tour will include Lord and Lady Elgin, Miss Bruce, the Private and Military Secretaries, and three Aides-de-Camp.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION TROOPS.

The troops, lately engaged in the Abor expedition, will return to their stations immediately, the local military police being considered sufficient to watch the Sadiya border.

THE PRISONS' BILL.

The report of the Select Committee on the Prisons' Bill has been circulated to Local Governments, High Courts, and other authorities, with a request for early opinions upon the measure.

PROMOTION TO MAJOR-GENERAL BY SELECTION.

The Regulations regarding the promotion of Colonels by selection to the rank of Major-General will not improbably be further amended shortly with a view to saving such officers from pecuniary loss.

THE CAWNPORE WATER-WORKS.

The Cawnpore Water-Works will be opened on Saturday morning by the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

The terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention regarding the Burma frontier have not yet been made public, but will probably be found that the Chinese Government abandons its contention for the evacuation of Sadon, thus recognising the accomplished facts in the debateable territory to the east of Irrawady, north of Bhamo, while China gets compensation in the shape of certain concessions east of Bhamo, in the direction of Kiang Hung.

The Convention also includes certain agreements regarding trade between Upper Burma and Yunan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 14.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

BRINDISI, MARCH 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15.

The Ravenna s.s. left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sugar dull.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady, more business doing.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	27 5/16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Tarcenn, perfect Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect Vi Valentia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Delle-Pomeriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.
Mails for Reunion close at Seychelles at 8 p.m. 16th instan

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th March 1894

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	2	35 p.m.	...	23
Suez	15	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	44	...	1
" Madras	..	39	...	1

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

BY

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

M. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

[PART III.]

THE MODERN HISTORY OF CARPETS.

THE restriction in Europe, since the commencement of the 19th century, of the use of oriental carpets to covering floors, and of the meaning of the word carpet to floor coverings, has added to the difficulty sometimes felt in realising the indissoluble unity, in all their local diversities, of modern and ancient oriental carpets, and other sumptuary tapestries. The processes of their manufacture, and the designs for their decoration, have always been the same; and throughout the East they have always been indifferently used, or with vague differentiation, and denomination, as curtains, hangings, coverings of all sorts, and ordinary carpets. In Northern and Western Europe they were at first almost exclusively used as table cloths, counterpanes, and wall hangings; and they only came into common use in this way during the Protestant Reformation in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Great Britain, and that owing to the spoliation of the Catholic Roman Churches, and the scattering of their treasures, the accumulation of a millenium, among the reformed laity, particularly in Great Britain. In England ordinary cloths, and even oriental tapestries, had been occasionally used from the 13th century, by the prelates of the Catholic Roman Church, and the nobility, for floor coverings; but down to the 17th century rushes were in general use for the purpose:—

"All the floure strewed fragrante, fayre and swete
Were strewed in halls, and layd under theyr fete;"

while down to the middle of the 18th century the word carpet still meant any sort of covering, either embroided or woven, spread on a table, side-board, or couch, or hung from a door or window, or upon a wall, or laid down on a staircase, or along a passage or floor. Only in the current century in England were carpets entirely withdrawn from their aboriginal indiscriminate use, and used exclusively as floor coverings; and was the meaning of the word carpet reduced to its present presice interpretation:—"a thick, tapestry woven covering for floors." In the Comedy of Errors, IV., 1, Antipholus refers to Adrian's desk,

"That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry."

Shakespeare knew of the use of carpets as a covering for floors, for in Richard II., III., 3, Bolingbroke speaks of marching his troops

"Upon the grassy carpet of this plain;"

that is, the plain before Flint Castle. But in Pericles IV., 1, where Mariana enters on the open space near Tharsus saying:—

"I will rob Tellus of her weed.
To strew thy green with flowers; the yellows, blues,
The purple violets, the marigolds,
Shall as a carpet hang upon thy grave,"

the great dramatist had in mind the practice of hanging carpets, as has ever been done in the East, on graves, rather than that of spreading them on the ground. In Twelfth Night, III., 4, Sir Toby Belch's protestation:—"He is knight . . . . . on carpet consideration"—refer, like the idiomatic phrase "on the carpet" (fur le tapis), to the use of carpets as table covers; the meaning of the sentence quoted being that, Sir Andrew Ague-cheek was knighted on courtly considerations, before his Sovereign at the Council Table, and not for services rendered on the field of battle. And all through the 16th and 17thcenturies, such phrases as "carpet peer," "carpet-knight," and "carpet-squire" indicate men frequenting the tapestried chambers of kings and nobles; "carpet-monger" always meaning a flatterer, and "carpet-trade" flattery.

From the evidence afforded by the paintings of the early Italian and German Masters we find that the oriental carpets imported into Europe during the later centuries of the Middle Ages (A. D. 486—1495), and the earlier portion of the Renaissance (15th and 16th centuries), were, principally, of both the geometrical and degraded animal types of Central Asia, and also of the severely conventional "Tree of Life" type of Asiatic Turkey; while we learn, from actually surviving examples, that, during the later period of the Renaissance, Persian carpets also began to be imported, but of the degenerate types imposed on the manufacturers of the country, during the prolonged period of its subordination to Turan (A. D. 980—1499), "the Dark Ages" of Persia. These are the carpets now so extravagantly prized by wealthy but tasteless collectors; exquisitely finished, often richly intertissued with gold, and nearly always gloriously coloured, but rendered offensive by the introduction of incongruous Chinese, and other Tartar emblems, as also by the overcrowding of the decorative diapers and scrolls, and the feeble, helpless drawing of the whole design. Fortunately there are but few extant examples of these barbarous tapestries, which have only an antiquarian interest, notwithstanding the fabulous sums paid for them by the ignorant, and ostentatious patrons of any fashionable craze. During the 17th century the English East India Company began to import the modern Persian carpets, of the Italianesque, Abbasi type; and they have ever since held the European markets equally with the Turkey carpets of Ushak and Koula. The European trade in the modern Indian carpets of Coromandel and Malabar was wholly the creation, subsequently to the Great Exhibition of 1851, of Mr. Vincent Robinson, C.I.E., founder of the house of Vincent Robinson and Co. of Welbeck Street, London.

Like the ancient the modern manufacture of sumptuary carpets in the West originated in the imitation of the carpets of the East, and its development has always kept pace with the importations of the latter by the Saracens from Persia, Syria, and Egypt, into Sicily, Spain, and France; by the Venetians from Central Asia, Persia and Turkey, into Italy and Germany; and by the English East India Company from Persia and India, into Western and Northern Europe.

The first weavers of tapestries known to modern Europe were the Saracens, who, introducing their looms into Spain and Southern France, transmitted to these countries the textile traditions inherited by themselves from Nineveh and Babylon, and Memphis, Thebes, and Akhmim; and it was from France that the weaving of tapestries spread into all the countries of Western and Northern Europe.

Up to the 12th century A. D. the decorative hangings and coverings used in the latter countries were mostly of broided, and very rarely of inwoven work; but after that date, owing chiefly to the example of the Saracens settled in Southern Europe, and partly through the influence of the intercourse, during the Crusades, of the Flemings with the Saracens, the loom gradually superseded the needle in the preparation of tanestries in Spain, France (Paris, Tours), Flanders (Antwerp, Arras, Pethune, Brussels, Bruges, Lille, Oudenarde, Tournay, Turcienne, Valenciennes), England, Germany (Nuremberg), and Italy. In France the weavers of the new stuffs were at first distinguished by the names of sarrasins, and sarrazenois; and still the Spanish for the upright, rustic loom ("tela jugalis") is sarazinesca, and for a carpet, the Arabic word alhombra, the name of the (red) palace in which the people of the Iberian peninsula were first familiarised with the use of sumptuary tapestries as floor coverings. The Spanish epigrammatist Martial, informs us (XIV., 150) of a parallel revolution in the ancient manufacture of textiles, due to the shifting by Alexander the Great of the commercial centre of the Old World from the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, back again to the valley of the Nile; when, gradually, the work of the Babylonian needle was surpassed by that of the Memphian loom-comb ("pecten"):

"Hoc tibi Memphitis tellus dat munera; vista est
Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus."

The new European manufacture was carried on intermittently, and more or less obscurely, all through the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries; when, in the 17th century, it received an immense and enduring impetus, through the opening up of the trade of the English East India Company with the Persian Gulf.

The French who had initiated the industry in modern Europe, again took the lead in its revival; and they maintained it to 1851. The English were indeed the first to send a diver, Morgan Hubblethorne, in 1579, to Persia, to learn the art of dyeing and carpet weaving; but the French were the first to regularly organise the manufacture, and that with the aid, as it strangely happened, of weavers trained in the Persian processes, and style of decoration, in England. Thus the old factories founded at Fontainebleau (1516) by Francis I. (1515—47), and a the Hospital de La Trinite, Rue St. Denis, by Henry II. (1547—59), and at Tours by Charles IX. (1560—74), were rapidly followed by the factories founded in the Faubourg St. Antoine (1597, transferred to the Louvre and the Tuileries 1603), and at the Palais les Tournelles (transferred to the Fauburg St. Marceau 1607), by Henry IV. (A. D. 1589—1610), and at La Savonnerie (1627, transferred to the Gobelins 1825) by Louis XIII. (1616—43); whose son Louis XIV., permanently established the manufacture, successively, at the Gobelins (1662), at Beauvais (1664), and at Aubusson (1665). Beauvais has to the present day scrupulously observed the traditions of the decorative arts of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, thus received through Persia; subordinating the treatment of the conventional, or semi-conventional design, to the naturally flat surface of a carpet, and qualifying and distributing the colours so as to secure that general diffusion of high and shade, and charming effect of neutral resplendence, instinctively required in a fabric intended, at least in modern Europe, to serve, in its ministration to household beauty, as a harmonising background to the furniture placed upon it; but at the Gobelins, and Aubusson, these immutable principles of ornamentation were, from the first derided, discarded and defied; the floral diapers and scrolls of the Italianesque, Abbasi carpets being replaced by vast scenic compositions of landscape, architecture, and moving idyllic, heroic, and mythological life, drawn in the strictest perspective, with borderings of heaped fruits and flowers in full relief; all pictured, as in a true painting, in immense masses of strongly contrasted colour, and light and shade: the result being that, these tapestries of Aubusson and the Gobelins, together with the similarly false and vulgar porcelain of St. Cloud 1688, and subsequently, of Sevres (1756), have, through the high vogue enjoyed by them, exercised a most degrading influence on all the ornamental arts of Europe; from which the fictile, textile, and paper hangings industries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have only begun to slowly recover since the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The manufacture of the new tapestries in England was first systematically undertaken by James I. at Mortlake, in Surrey, under the superintendence of Sir Francis Crane; and noble examples of his work are to be found on the Continent as well as in the various Royal Palaces of this country, where his celebrated reproduction of the Cartoons of Raphael are still preserved at Hampton Court. But the Civil War, so destructive to native art over all England and Scotland, wrecked the factory at Mortlake; and although restored by Charles II, it never recovered itself, and on the death of Sir Francis Crane was closed, never to be reopened. Thus the definite establishment of the modern manufacture of tapestries and carpets in Great Britain has to be dated from the Edict of Nantes in 1685, when a number of French Protestant dyers and weavers found an asylum here, and naturalised themselves, with their beautiful art, in various parts of the country. In 1750 the Society of Arts awarded a premium to Mr. Moore for the Imitations of Turkey Carpets produced at his factory in Paddington, under the direction of Mr. Parisot, a descendant of one of these French refugees. This particular manufacture was afterward established at Axminster in Devonshire, at Wilton in Wiltshire, at Holyrood near Edinburgh, and afterward at Glasgow and Kilmarnock in the West of Scotland; and these English and Scotch denominations of pile carpets are the finest now made beyond Turkey, and Persia, and India. All indeed now wanted to perfect them is to adapt the forms and colours of British flowers and leaves, and trees, and of British national Emblems, to the diapers, scrolls, and "Tree of Life" pattern, and the medallions, all in the Persian style, with which they are ornamented. It is absurd introducing the tropical palm, and pomegranate, and sacred lotus into the decorative arts of temperate Europe, where we possess, in our own woods and fields, the pine, oak, and mountain-ash, and the daisy, cutter-cup, blue-bell fritillary, violet, eglantine, honeysuckle, columbine, golden chrysanthemum, camomile, poppy, cornflower; and for national floral emblems, the rose, shamrock, thistle and leek.

About the end of last century the Brussels denomination of carpet manufacture was introduced into Wilton, from Tournai in Belgium, and now flourishes at Kidderminster in Worcestershire.

Every denomination of modern European carpets has thus been traced back to the ancient carpets of Central Asia, Persia, Western Asia, Egypt and India; and their affiliation would never have been lost sight of but for the repeated breaches made in the historical evolution of the industrial arts of the Old World: by the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire by the Goths and Huns, and Vandals, and of the Eastern Roma Empire, and the Sassanian Persian Empire, by the Arabs, the Turks, and Mongols; and by the violence with which the Protestant Reformation was carried out in Germany, and Holland and Great Britain; and again, so far as the last named country is concerned, by the Civil War.

If this has been made clear there should no longer be any serious difficulty in recognising the presumptive, if not the absolute identity of the modern denominations of tapestry and pile carpets with the sumptuary tapestries of antiquity, as made known to us by the monuments of Egypt and Mesopotamia, and the literature of Greece and Rome.

THE VALUE OF COTTON IMPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Cotton, in his speech at the public meeting, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, quoted the average returns I gave at the Chamber of Commerce meeting the previous evening, showing the value of the imports of cotton fabrics and yarns in the six years 1886-87 to 1891-92, and the actual returns for the year 1892-93, and followed them up by giving the actuals for each of these years as he considered the position would be better understood if each year's imports were given. He then remarked: "Now these figures, though useful in themselves, do not give us quantities from which alone we could determine whether consumption is or is not steadily on the increase" In the annexed table I supply the information he desires:—

	Yarns. Millions of lbs.	Piece-goods. Millions of yards.	Total value of cotton goods and yarns aks of rupees.
1886-87	49	2,155	2,917
1887-88	52	1,809	2,752
1888-89	53	2,127	3,151
1889-90	46	1,997	2,987
1890-91	51	2,014	3,101
1891-92	50	1,982	2,869
Average	50	2,002	2,963
1892-93	38	1,808	2,562

a decrease in the past official year on the average of the preceding six in *quantity* of 194 million yards or 9·7 per cent. and in *value* of 401 lakhs, or 13·5 per cent. The last column includes the value of handkerchiefs; lace, hosiery, thread, canvas, and other sorts, the *quantity* of which cannot be shown in the aggregate.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 15. A. F. BEAUFORT.

A most unfortunate paragraph appeared yesterday in a contemporary announcing the death of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Hyderabad. How this information was conveyed it is impossible to say, but we take the opportunity of saying that it is utterly unfounded. Mr. Dunlop came to Bombay a month ago to give evidence before the Opium Commission, and has been detained here ever since by a bad attack of pneumonia and influenza. He has, however, quite recovered, and is proceeding again to Hyderabad to-day.

MRS. BESANT'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, accompanied by Mr. E. T. Sturdy, Colonel H. S. Olcott, and Pandit Bhowanishunker, the secretary, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Poona, by the ordinary Poona passenger train, and, alighted, at the Victoria Terminus, where she was received by a few native gentlemen, mostly theosophists. Amongst those present on the platform were:—Messrs. Pherozshaw R. Mehta, R. K. Mody, P. D. Khan, N. A. M. Hyderi, Narotum Morarji Goculdass, Mazizadin Abdalalli, Martandrao Babaji Nagnath, Pritamlal Dhirajlal, Dinshaw D. Writer, Dr. D. D. Writer, and others. The train steamed into the station punctually, and Mrs. Besant on alighting was cordially received by the gentlemen present. Mr. Pherozshaw R. Mehta then stepped forward, and decorated the neck of Mrs. Besant with a floral wreath, and presented her with a superb bouquet, which compliment she duly acknowledged. Similar compliments were paid to Colonel Olcott, Mr. Sturdy, and Pandit Bhowanishunker. Mrs. Besant and the party then drove in a carriage-and-pair, belonging to Mr. Morarji Goculdass, to the Theosophical Society's office, Hornby Road.

There was a very large attendance at the Novelty Theatre last evening to hear Mrs. Besant give the first of a series of three lectures, to be delivered in Bombay, the subject being, "The Inadequacy of Materialism." The lecturer, who was introduced by Colonel Olcott, spoke for upwards of an hour, mainly devoting her remarks to the refutation, by appeals to the researches of Western science, of the three chief tenets of the materialistic philosophy, *viz.*, the indestructibility of the atom; the co-relation of consciousness with the nervous system; and the transmission of the mental and moral qualities of men by heredity. Each of these theories were examined in detail, and each Mrs. Besant claimed to refute. Materialism was therefore declared to be inadequate, and it was urged that in the spirit alone there was satisfaction—the life of the soul was the true life of man. A further report of the lecture will appear in our next issue. Mrs. Besant is to lecture again on Sunday and Monday evenings, and will leave by the extra mail steamer on Tuesday. She intends to return next cold season, and to remain in India permanently.

THE NEW IMPORT DUTIES AND PERSONAL BAGGAGE.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* published on the 14th inst., contains a notification by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, making various new rules for passing free of Import duty baggage in actual use and for the landing of passengers' baggage and passing the same through the Custom House at Bombay. These rules provide that personal baggage consisting of wearing apparel, toilet requisites, bed house and table linen in reasonable quantity, and bedding in actual use will be passed free of duty. On all other articles liable duty must be paid though they form part of personal baggage. Dutiable articles brought by passengers for other parties are not included in this exemption from duty and all such articles are to be specially declared.

In the case of troopships declaration forms will be supplied to the Commanding officer on board, who should see that they are filled in and countersign them himself before the arrival of the transport in the harbour. Immediately on arrival the transport will be boarded by a Customs Officer, who will receive all the return along with a list of all the officers on board. The officer will complete the filling up of the forms and will recover the amount of duty payable from the person in whose name the goods are entered, and give a receipt. If the Customs Officer is furnished with a list of all the officers on board and with complete returns duly filled in all passengers' baggage on board may be landed free from Customs control. These rules will not, however, preclude the Customs House authorities from examining or detaining any goods as to which any doubt may arise.

In the case of steamers (other than troopships) and square-rigged vessels from Foreign Ports, immediately after the vessels has anchored, a Customs Officer will examine and pass on board all free cabin baggage not contained in soldered or nailed down cases, which the passenger may offer for examination. All baggage passed as above may be landed at any Bunder and removed without further Customs control. All other baggage may be landed either at the Docks, at Carnac Bunder or at the Town Bunder under cover of boatnotes if discharged in the stream. After landing it may be cleared at any time between 10 a.m., and 5 p.m., on the owner or his agent producing the keys of all locked packages and presenting a signed declaration and paying the duty and landing charges, if any, at the Docks Custom House, or Town Custom House. No fire-arms belonging to any one passenger in excess of two guns or two rifles and a revolver or a pair of pistols will be passed without the permission of the Collector of Customs.

The rules for native craft from foreign ports provide that passenger will be required to go with all their baggage to the Customs Officer in charge of the dutiable anchorage, who will examine it and pass all free articles contained in cases that he has the means of opening. The officer will send all dutiable articles and all cases which he cannot open to the Custom House, there to be cleared by the owner on payment of duty.

In the case of steamers from a Customs Port, all personal baggage will be passed free by a Customs Officer on board the steamer on the passenger making a declaration and certifying that the baggage was actually shipped at the Customs Port from which the passenger has arrived and not transhipped at such port from a vessel from a foreign Port without payment of duty. In the latter event the baggage will be dealt with in the same way as baggage coming direct from a foreign port.

With regard to the duty generally it is notified that the tariff when charged *ad valorem* is charged on the value of the goods in India, including cost of importation and difference of exchange. An article, on which duty has previously been paid on its importation into India, is exempt, if not more than three years have elapsed since it was taken out of India, and if it remains the property of the original importer, or of a member of his family. Officers in military employment are allowed to pass free a sword and either a revolver or a pair of pistols as part of their equipment. Military officers in civil employment are entitled to exemption from duty only on the sword which forms part of their uniform. On paying duty, the officer will receive a printed receipt, which must be shown on demand to any Customs Officer on board the ship at Sassoon Dock or at any Bunder. In the case of arms, if they are submitted for examination, the Custom House Officer will note in the receipt, for future identification, the description of the arms and the name of the maker and the numbers on them. Without these particulars no receipt will be admittted in support of any claim for exemption. Any omission or false declaration in this Return will subject the articles, if liable to duty, to seizure and confiscation. Every such case will be reported in writing by the Custom House Officer to the Superintending Staff Officer for the information of the Brigadier-General. In the case of transports the Custom House authorities are empowered to examine and detain all packages which they suspect or regarding which doubts may arise. All such cases will be reported by the Custom House Officer on board or at the Custom House, Sassoon Dock, or any other Bunder, to the Officer Superintending the disembarkation, who will thereupon, under the orders of the Brigadier-General direct the Officer Commanding the Troops to deliver the packages to the Custom House Officer, who thenceforward becomes responsible for the same.

MR. W. H. F. BOLTON has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mayhew who, on return from leave, will act during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. I. Crawford.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 13, was 577, giving a death-rate of 34·61 per annum per thousand as against 28·28 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 131 died from fevers; 26, smallpox; 25, measles; 65, phthisis; 29, diseases of the nervous system; 127, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 30, stillborn; 42, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 268; Hindu outcaste, 55; Musalman, 143; Parsee, 20; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 6; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 230 as against 278 the corresponding period of last year, and 271 the average over the past five years.

THE RIOTS AT YEOLA.

THE following Resolution was issued in the Judicial Department last evening:—

The Governor in Council has already, for the reasons stated in Government Resolution No. 937 of the 10th ultimo, directed the employment of additional police in the municipal district of Yeola under Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890, and being now in possession of the fuller information referred to in paragraph 3 of that resolution, is able to review the several reports received from the Commissioner and the District Magistrate relative to the recent riots at Yeola and to pass further orders.

2. It appears from the Commissioner's Report No. P.—2,050, dated the 17th November, 1893, that no actual breach of the public peace occurred at Yeola before that date, except on the 18th October, though, both before and after the 17th November, there was considerable local excitement, which might, on more than one occasion, have culminated in serious riots if effective precautions had not been taken by the District Magistrate and the officers subordinate to him.

3. The first reported sign of any disturbance of the former amicable relations of the Hindus and Musalmans of Yeola occurred in connection with the processions of the 14th September,—the first day of the Gunpati festival,—when about 600 Musalmans assembled at the Patel's mosque, ostensibly for a feast, but really, no doubt, as there was no occasion for a feast, to be prepared for events. The chief constable, fearing a disturbance, questioned the Salis in charge of the procession and was told by them that they wanted to take their procession past the mosque, as usual, playing cymbals only, all other kinds of music being stopped for 10 paces on either side. The Musalmans had no objection to the procession, but objected to music of any sort in front of the mosque. Neither party would give way, but ultimately the Hindus, wisely yielding to the advice of the Police, took their procession by another route which did not pass a mosque, and the occasion passed off quietly. The circumstances, however pointed to the necessity for precautions on the occasion of the final and most important day of the festival, the 24th September. The District Magistrate visited Yeola on the 21st September, arranged for additional Police and made some enquiries, which resulted in the issue of an order directing that the Patel's mosque should be closed while the procession was passing between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th September, and that nothing but cymbals and tabors should be played in front of or for 15 paces on either side of the mosque. It is important to observe that, during the first week of the festival, the ground of dispute appears to have widened; for, at the end of the week, the Hindus demanded the right to pass the mosque playing all kinds of music, and the use of the tabors as well as cymbals in front of the mosque was declared to be customary by several of the persons questioned by Mr. Winter. The closing of the mosque while the procession was passing appears to have been ordered as a measure of extra precaution. The Musalmans do not seem to have objected to the District Magistrate's order at that time, but were evidently much aggrieved by it. Eventually the order was carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Winter and Mr. Gibbs, and this occasion also passed off quietly.

4. The next possible occasion of offence was, as reported by Mr. Fleet, in connection with the Balaji procession to be held during the Dasara festival of the Hindus on the 19th October, minor processions being held on each of the nine preceding days. Mr. Winter issued orders on the 7th October, which were slightly modified a few days afterwards, for regulating these processions, of which the leading features were that, from the 10th to the 17th October no procession of Balaji was to pass any mosque at all; that, on the 18th the procession might pass the Juma Masjid between 2 and 4 P.M.; that, on the 19th, it might pass the Patel's mosque between the same hours; that, on the 20th, it might pass the Banarasi, the Jharkai and Aina mosques between 5 and 6 P.M.; and that the Hindus were to play no music, except a cymbal, within 15 paces on each side of any of the mosques. He also deputed Mr. Hayward to be present at Yeola on the occasion of this festival, and he himself subsequently went to Yeola on the 20th October. Though the Hindus are reported to have professed acquiescence in these orders, it is observed that they never took out their Dasara procession at all till the days came on which they were to be allowed to take it past a mosque, and that the single actual breach of the public peace which occurred was the result of their action on the 18th October, the first of those days, in rushing their procession down a side street past the front of the Juma Masjid instead of by the route past the west door of the compound as had been arranged for. About 20 Musalmans, who were present in the open space in front of the mosque, opposed the procession, using sticks and stones, and a fight took place and arrests were made.

5. On the morning 19th October, the Hindus and Musalmans, after an unsuccessful attempt, on the evening of the 18th, to adjust their differences, were to have held a meeting with a view to obviating future dispute. And the Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Mr. Hayward, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gibbs, when going to the Patel's mosque, which was the one to be passed that day, were informed at about 2 P.M. that an arrangement had been accepted by all the Musalmans and most of the Hindus, by which the music would be continuously maintained without playing any instrument immediately in front of the mosque. When, however, the procession reached the mosque, Mr. Hayward found that the Hindus had refused to accept the compromise; and then, anticipating, and apparently on good grounds, a really serious disturbance, he published a notice, which modified Mr. Winter's order of the 7th October and prohibited the use of any music at all in front of the mosque. Upon the publication of the notice, which was afterwards confirmed by Mr. Winter, the Hindus are reported to have stated that all they wanted was a cause of action; whereon the chief Musalman of the mosque at once stepped forward and formally objected to their passing the mosque playing a cymbal. This, however, failed to satisfy the Hindus and eventually it became necessary to disperse the crowd. A disturbance on that day, the 19th October, was thus with difficulty prevented, but Mr. Hayward understood that the Hindus intended to rush their procession the next day with music past the mosques and right through the Musalman quarter. This, he expected, and not unreasonably, would result in a disturbance altogether beyond the power of the Police to control. The threatening attitude assumed by the Hindus on the 19th October led Mr. Hayward to telegraph to Ahmednagar for a Company of Native Infantry; and a Company of the 8th Bombay Infantry arrived on the 20th October. The Hindus having on that day refused to take out their procession till it was too late for it to go and return by the route specified, within the hours prescribed, were forbidden to take it out at all. This order was enforced by the presence of a military guard at the temple, but in the evening the guard was quietly withdrawn, and on the following day, the Dasara being over, the troops were, by order of the District Magistrate, allowed to return to Nagar. On the 22nd October, Mr. Hayward reported that the Musalmans were perfectly quiet, but, if provoked, would at once rise. Mr. Hayward had then heard that it was the intention of the Hindus to take out "Baiaji" on the 3rd November with 9,000 men collected from the surrounding villages and to pass the mosques playing all kinds of music. The Hindus were disinclined to obey orders and seemed bent on rousing the Musalmans, as was shown specially by their refusing to meet the District Magistrate on the 21st October and their behaviour on the 22nd, when a crowd of 2,000 Hindus, mostly of low castes, assembled at the Ganga gate armed with sticks, because some Hindus had spread a report that the Musalmans intended taking out a cow in procession and slaughtering it. Though told that the rumour was false, the majority entered the town, holding up their sticks, and on the 23rd October the Hindus sent messengers to neighbouring villages, to bring in people on the 24th, which was a market day.

6. Seeing every prospect of a very serious riot, Mr. Hayward telegraphed again for military aid to Ahmednagar, and the Company of the 8th Bombay Infantry returned to Yeola on the morning of the 24th October and was kept there till the 4th November, as Mr. Hayward had heard that the Hindus intended to take a large procession of "Balaji," playing all kinds of music, past all the mosques on that day. If there was any such intention it was frustrated by the presence of the troops.

7. On the night of the 23rd October, a "Nandi" was thrown out of a Hindu temple. The chief constable and the jamedar of Police, who are both Hindus, believed that this was done by the Hindus themselves. If their belief was correct, the intention must have been to excite Hindu feeling against the Musalmans. On the 25th October a rumour was current in the town that the Hindus were trying to arrange for a pig's head to be thrown into a mosque. After the 4th November, matters appear to have quieted down. The persons apprehended during the riots were tried and punished, and efforts were made to bring about a reconciliation by the aid of a mixed committee. The District Magistrate, however, reported that nothing definite was likely to be done till after the Vithoba procession on the 20th November, to which the order described in his letter No. 9470, of the 20th November, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 937, dated the 10th February, 1894, relates. The Hindus having again elected not to take out their procession at all, rather than take it past a mosque without playing any music or go by a route which would not pass a mosque, this occasion also passed off quietly.

8. It is obvious that a serious riot was threatened on each of the occasions when troops were telegraphed for. The arrival of the troops prevented any outbreak on the 20th and 24th October, and His Excellency in Council concurs with Mr. Fleet that the application for military aid was, in the circumstances, necessary and justifiable.

9. As to the orders issued by Mr. Winter and Mr. Hayward and the other steps taken by them for securing the public peace, it appears to his Excellency in Council that Mr. Winter's order for closing the mosque for a short period on the 24th September was justified by Section 43 of the District Police Act of 1890. That order, so far as it directed that when passing a mosque, the Hindu procession should play only cymbals and tabors and that all other music should be stopped when the procession was within 15 paces' distance from the mosque on either side, though it appears to have been passed after some enquiry, was really of the nature of a compromise rather than an adjudication as to any existing custom. Such an order, and the subsequent order of the 7th October, directing a cymbal only to be played within 15 paces on each side of a mosque when processions were passing it, could only have a temporary effect. Such orders did not profess to settle, and could not settle, any question of right permanently or authoritatively, having been made for particular occasions and solely for the purpose of maintaining the public peace. So also, Mr. Hayward's modification of Mr. Winter's order of the 7th October, though based partly on the view taken by him as to the rights of the parties, was not, and could not be, in any way conclusive as to those rights. It was an order passed in view of special circumstances, in which must be sought not only the occasion for it, but its justification also.

10. The High Court refused, on the application of certain Mahomedan inhabitants of Yeola, to set aside Mr. Winter's order of the 7th October, as it was unable to hold that he had not followed the provisions of Section 44, clause (1), of the District Police Act., and it appeared also that the applicants had a remedy under clause (2) of that section. The High Court has also had under consideration the order of the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Hayward, and has held that that order was not *ultra vires* of the First Class Magistrate, under Section 42 of the Act, in so far as it prohibited the playing of the cymbal which the District Magistrate had allowed. In connection with these orders it is important, moreover, to observe that the playing of music by Hindus in front of a mosque or by Musalmans in front of a temple is not a religious observance, in the exercise of which, as such, either community has a right to be protected. The question whether music should be so played is one primarily of the maintenance of order in the use of the public streets, the protection of each community from unreasonable annoyance or hindrance at the hands of the other, and ultimately of the preservation of the public peace. It was rightly so regarded and dealt with by the district authorities, whose action in regard to the orders from time to time given for the regulation of the processions appears to Government to have been fully justified by the circumstances.

11. The foregoing observations have reference to the Commissioner's report No. P—2050 of the 17th November last, which was forwarded in reply to Government letter No. 242—P of the 3rd November, and his

ties in Yeola itself. In the absence of such information the magistrate would ordinarily be guided by a consideration of the general practice of neighbouring districts and of the principles on which Courts of Justice have dealt with such questions. In the present circumstances, however, the Governor in Council has no desire to suggest any general rule for the District Magistrate's guidance, beyond affirming that the best way of dealing with the matters in dispute in the future will be, as in the past, by mutual agreement. Failing any agreement between the parties the Magistrate would, in the opinion of Government, be perfectly justified, in view of the disturbed state of Yeola, in passing an order that no music shall be played by either party in front of any place of worship, whether mosque or temple, when one of the religious processions is passing it.

16. The attitude of the two contending communities towards each other in the earlier stages of the quarrel is sufficiently apparent from the summary of occurrences from the 14th September down to the most recent outbreak, as given above in paragraphs 3 to 7 and 12. For the most recent riot, of which a full account is given in the Commissioner's letter No. P—225 of the 16th ultimo, it is evident that the Hindus were responsible; for it was brought about by an outrage of a nature which could be justified by no provocation, and which, in the absence of proof to the contrary, can only be held to have been perpetrated by members of the Hindu community and with no other object than to defeat all attempts at reconciliation and with the knowledge that it must lead to bloodshed and violence. The Governor in Council can see no ground whatever for suspecting that the pig found in the Patel's mosque was secretly killed by the Muhammadans and thrown into the mosque in order to excite the general body of Muhammadans against the Hindus, and is therefore forced to the conclusion that the Hindu community of Yeola rests under the disgraceful reproach of having deliberately and grossly insulted the Muhammadans and so provoked the outbreak of the 6th February, which resulted in such lamentable loss of life and destruction of property.

17. In view of this decision and of the circumstance that the Muhammadans have been the principal sufferers, Government have had it under their serious consideration whether it would not be right to require the Hindu inhabitants to defray, at any rate for a time, the whole cost of the additional police to be employed in the municipal district of Yeola. The Governor in Council refrains, however, from doing so, both because it is not clear that the Muhammadans were not, in part at any rate, responsible for the first beginning of the quarrel, and because, however grievously they may have been provoked on the 6th February, they had no right to take the law into their own hands. In the actual riot that then took place both parties were concerned, and provocation, though it may often be ground for reduction of punishment when an offence has been committed, cannot be regarded as an excuse for furious reprisals. The Muhammadan community of Yeola must understand that they had no right, because their mosque was insulted, to retaliate by insulting the Hindu temple. In imposing the charge on account of the additional police on a section of the inhabitants of Yeola, Government will, therefore, make no difference between Hindus and Muhammadans.

18. His Excellency in Council is pleased, under sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act 1890, to direct that the cost of the additional police to be employed in the municipal district of Yeola in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 937 of the 10th ultimo, shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on such section of the inhabitants of the municipal districts as is at present liable to pay the municipal house-tax. In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 25 the amount of the charge must be paid by the Municipality from the municipal fund, the rate being assessed by the Municipality conformably to the direction given by Government under sub-section (2) for dividing the cost from persons liable to pay the house-tax. Separate instructions will be issued to the Collector with reference to the requirements of sub-sections (2) and (3).

19. The usual proposition statements from the Inspector-General of Police showing in detail the strength and cost of the additional police sanctioned by Government have now been received and the requisite notification will issue under sub-section (1) of Section 25 of the Act. Till the additional force has been organized the two companies of the Bombay Infantry sent from Ahmednagar will remain at Yeola.

20. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the military authorities for the service promptly and effectively rendered in aid of the civil power in maintaining the public peace at Yeola both in October and November last and since the riot of the 6th February. The Governor in Council also notices with commendation the conduct of Mr. Hayward, First Class Magistrate and Assistant Collector in charge of the Yeola Taluka, during the period referred to in the earlier reports now before Government. He is a young officer and was placed in difficult circumstances, and was resolute and prompt throughout in dealing with the situation. The steps taken by the District Magistrate, Mr. Winter, by Mr. Hayward, and by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gibbs, were effectual in preventing any serious development of trouble in October and November, and though the hope entertained by His Excellency in Council in December last that there would be no recurrence of bad feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Yeola has been falsified, the disturbance of the 6th February cannot, in justice, be regarded as due to any lack of vigilance on the part of these officers. It was due to entirely different causes as to which the latest reports before Government can leave no reasonable doubt.

21. It remains only for the Governor in Council to notice the conduct of the Mamlatar and the Head Karkun of Yeola and the principal police officers in connection with the riot of the 6th February. It should be intimated to the Commissioner that, in the absence of any satisfactory explanation, Government consider that the Mamlatdar has, by his failure to take any effective action after dispersing the Muhammadan crowd near Muralidhar's temple, or to make any endeavour to disperse the Hindu crowd, or to save the mosque and property of the Musalmans, or to make any arrests, shown himself to be unfit to hold charge of a taluka, and that the Naval Karkun has, by entirely absenting himself from duty throughout the day, shown himself unfit for the public service. It should be likewise intimated to the Inspector-General of Police that the principal police officer present in the town made no arrests and so failed in his duty, and, in the absence of the like explanation, he must be held to be unfit to hold his present rank. Before making any final orders in the case of those officers, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider any explanations they may respectively desire to offer.

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

[The official correspondence accompanying the Resolution will appear in our next issue.]

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. COL. J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, Staff Corps has been granted by the Secretary of State 18 days extension of leave on private affairs.

THE Rev. J.A. Sellar, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla has, been granted privilege leave for three months, during which period the Rev. L. M. Haslope will officiate.

THE services of Surgeon Captain J. G. Hojel, Indian Medical service, are placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

THE Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., Chaplain of Ahmednagar, having been granted furlough for seven months and five days, the Rev. C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, will act in his stead, the Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A., on return from furlough, to act as Chaplain of Deesa and Abu.

This morning at seven o'clock, the following corps will rendezvous on the General Parade Ground for route marching under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Walker, commanding 13th Bombay Infantry:—Squadron 2nd Bombay Lancers, 5th Bombay Light Infantary, 13th Bombay Infantry, 21st Bomaby Infantry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry.

MAJOR F. STEVENSON, 19th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, has been permitted to resign his appointment. Leave to proceed out of India under Staff Corps Rules has been granted to Major H. W. Duperier, R. E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, Poona Division Military Works, private affairs, one year, and to second Lieut. G. A. R, Watts, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers on medical certificate, six months.

Holloway's Pills.—Cure for Indigestion. Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT may not be generally known, says the *Englishman*, that the Viceroy did not record his vote on the Tariff Bill amendment on Saturday. His Excellency held that there was no necessity why he should do so, and, of course, there was an official majority without his vote. The result is that Lord Elgin has a free hand in the event of the question coming up again, as we trust it will, if only for the credit of the Government of India.

A GANG of dacoits about forty strong, armed with dahs and guns, says a Rangoon telegram, attacked the Chaugu police post on Saturday evening, and succeeded in carrying off 21 guns and 60 rounds of ammunition. They were attacked and driven off by a military police patrol. Two policemen and a child were killed, and the barracks destroyed.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND will not be struck off the Indian Civil Service list at once, as he has still to serve some time for pension. He, however, is entitled to one year's furlough, and this he can take without its in any way interfering with his new appointment.

DR. W. KING, the Director, and Mr. C. L Griesbach, C.I.E., of the Geological Survey of India, have been presented by the Emperor of Austria with special gold medals bearing the imperial crest and motto, as a mark of appreciation of their services in connection with the expedition sent out to the Central Himalayas a year ago by the Vienna Academy of Sciences, and their scientific relations with the Australian Geological Survey.

THE column operating in the Abor country will return to Sadiya by the Dihong route as the Sissiri river is found to be unfordable. It has now transpired that the Bordak massacre was not caused by the guard quarrelling with the coolies, but was due to the treachery of the Membo and Padu villagers, whose false professions of friendship had been accepted. The only casualties in the late operations have been Lieutenant East, R.A., and four sepoys wounded, and two Khasia coolies killed. Mr. East, who was hit in the hand by an arrow, is doing well. The story of the slaughter of a British officer and thirty men proved to be absolutely untrue.

As was anticipated, the prospects of the crops in the Punjab are very much better than in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the latter provinces the second forecast anticipates only from two-thirds to three-quarters of a full average crop of wheat and oilseeds; whereas in the Punjab the prospects of both harvests are excellent, and bumper crops expected.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 3rd March was 274, against 280 and 303 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 70. There were 27 deaths from cholera, against 32 and 46 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 110 and 30 respectively, against 110 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·6 pen mille per annum, against 28·22 the mean of the last five years.

A PETITION on behalf of the Bank of England and several trust companies who are holders of debentures to the value of about £200,000, was filed in the District Court of Coimbatore on Monday, to wind up compulsorily the Nilgiri Railway Company. The Court appointed Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot and Company, as provisional official liquidator.

WRITING on the question of Indian finances, the *Manchester Guardian*, of February 21, says if the principle of taxing one import for revenue purposes is to be understood as admitted, it may very easily be extended to the taxation of others, say cotton yarns and goods, especially as these commodities are associated with silver in the suggestions made in the Indian papers as suitable for revenue taxation. It appears that the deficit is now estimated at 35,000,000 rupees, and very strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Indian Government in favour of import duties. Thus a Calcutta paper, *Capital*, brought by this week's mail, argues that "the ruthless way in which it has been sought by the Lancashire party to oppress our nascent industries (the Indian cotton spinning and weaving industries) is a disgrace and a scandal to the British nation, and is patent to the veriest student of Indian history." This is, of course, arrant nonsense, but what we have to deal with, is the fact that it is said. A relapse to import duties by the British Government which has so consistently and courageously maintained the cause of Free Trade will be a powerful encouragement to Protectionism all over the world. It will be pitiable if a Liberal Government with Mr. Gladstone at its head is induced to sanction such a retrograde policy, and it will be another striking illustration of the straits to which gold monometallism may bring even the best of men.

THE Commissioners of the Victorian Government left Madras on Monday for Bombay, where their stay will be curtailed, as they are anxious to reach Calcutta before the departure of the Viceroy to Simla, or the Commander-in-Chief on tour. Before leaving they were entertained to a farewell breakfast by Mr. E. P. Oakshott, of Messrs. Spencer and Company, at which a large number of guests had the opportunity of sampling some of the Victorian tinned articles.

THE *British Medical Journal*, in declaring there is no extraordinary prevalence of fever on the Mediterranean station, admits that a good deal of fever is always there, "due probably to the extremely unsanitary condition of the ports." No doubt, in "the tideless sea," where the rise and fall never exceed 2ft., and are seldom more than a few inches, we accumulate all sorts of discharges from ships in the ports, and, save in one of the indentations at Malta, we do nothing to dredge out and carry away the sewage to deep sea.

WHATEVER may be the case with the British farmer the foreigner appears to get a chance of making hay while the sun shines. The *Board of Trade Journal* states that last year 263,050 tons of hay were imported into the United Kingdom, as against 61,237 tons in 1892, whilst last month the imports amounted to 31,967 tons towards which the United States contributed 18,366 tons. At this rate we shall soon be as dependent on foreign supplies for provender as we are for food supplies for the population.

THE news of the arrest of Mr. Erastus Wiman in New York on the charge of forging and uttering cheques will come as a great surprise to those who have only known him for so long as an enthusiastic and satistical advocate of Commercial Union between Canada and the United States. Mr. Wiman, who was president of the Canadian Club in New York, has long been regarded as a man of great wealth and remarkable business capacity. He was president, if we remember aright, of an important commercial agency, and of one of the two Canadian telegraph companies. On Commercial Union he has published pamphlets, magazine articles, interviews, and made speeches literally by the score. Of the Commercial smartness which caused him to be so highly esteemed in America the following story is told. He was the owner of a short line of railway close to New York which a big railway Company wished to purchase. In order to assess the value of this it was arranged to take the earnings of the road during the subsequent six months as the basis of negotiation. When a contract to this effect was signed Mr. Wiman proceeded to erect at the other end of the line a winter garden, containing all kinds of popular amusements and attractions, and was so successful with this that every afternoon and evening during the six months crowded trains followed each other along the line as quickly as they could be sent. At the end of the six months a very considerable basis for negotiation was thus provided. Mr. Wiman's friends in England, of whom he has many, will trust that he will be able to disprove the terrible accusations brought against him.

DALZIEL'S correspondent at Cairo states that Mr. J. E. Spencer, M.P., Colonel North, and Mr. James Merryweather had a private audience of the Khedive at the Abdeen Palace the other morning. On the previous day they had visited the Khedive's model Arab village, near the Koubba Palace, for which Messrs. Merryweather supplied a fire-engine. This village is the outcome of an idea conceived by Abbas II. for improving the condition of the fellaheen. It consists of ordinary mud huts constructed with a view to cleanliness and regularity, and one one-storey building, the ground floor of which is intended as a kind of a village club, while the upper floor (?) contains the fire-engine room. In the centre of the village is a well, constructed on improved modern sanitary principles, and a pump to enable the villagers to obtain clean water, a substitute for the primitive practice hitherto in vogue, of drawing dirty water from the river and canals. During their audience with the Khedive his Highness explained his model village idea, and expressed a great belief in sanitation. He stated that all the villages on his own private property were subjected to sanitary inspection every three months. Colonel North, Mr. Merryweather, and Mr. Spencer were all much impressed with the Khedive's great courtesy and the intelligence unusual at his age, which he displayed.

THE beautiful Madame Jane Hading, who achieved so great a success as a member of the Comedie Francais Company on the occasion of their last visit to London, is touring with M. Coquelin in the United States, where she finds numerous admirers. One poor fellow, a French riding-master at Philadelphia, named Pierre Brady, had his head completely turned. It appears that Brady, who is the son of a French General, knew the actress slightly in Paris. When she arrived in Philadelphia he paid her a visit, and was politely, but rather coldly received. He seems to have brooded over this, and he became still more a prey to melancholy when a passionate letter which he wrote to the lady remained unanswered. A second letter, written by him, ran thus "Madam,—My last thought is of you. At the moment of quitting the world, I send you a passionate adieu." His body was found in his lodging at the St. James's Hotel, where he committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. Madame Hading, who was naturally much distressed when she heard the news, declares that on the only occasion when Brady visited her in America his language was such that she inferred he admired her rather as an actress than as a woman.

THE textile operatives met their parliamentary representatives the other day in London. We cannot truthfully say that they got much comfort out of the meeting. It must have struck some of the hard-headed Lancashire men present as being very odd that an amalgamation representing 108,000 members, enrolled in some of the strongest trade unions of the country, should not have members of their own in the House of Commons. There appeared to be no ardent desire on the part of the M. P.s to support a Textile Workers' Eight Hours Bill. Only two of the Liberal Members present spoke on the question, and of these Mr. Caleb Wright went dead against it, and Mr. Philip Stanhope cautiously expressed himself as a friend of the eight-hours movement. Mr. Mawdsley's threat that those members who are not in favour of the Bill will have to clear out and make way for those who are, will have to be backed up by one or two examples before it will have any effect.

THE trail of the Lords is over almost everything in the nature of attempted reform the *Chronicle* declares. One would think that the protection of wild birds would at least have escaped their mutilating hands, but it is not so. At the meeting of the Society for the Protection of Birds yesterday the chairman reminded his hearers that Sir Herbert Maxwell had introduced and succeeded in passing in the House of Commons a Bill enabling county councils to prohibit the destruction of birds, which was a valuable and popular measure. But the Lords altered it so as to make it practically worthless. Our hereditary legislators will not even allow us to rid ourselves of that brute, the wholesale snarer of small singing birds, or to remove from our midst the horror of the rows of larks' corpses offered for food. How long—how long?

THE other week a somewhat large audience, which included the American Ambassador, assembled at the Prince's Hall, London, to hear Mr. Garner lecture on the monkey language and on his life in a cage when surrounded by gorillas in the Gaboon country. Never was there a greater disappointment, says a London correspondent. It was not even a case of a pennyworth of bread to an intolerable amount of sack, for the smallest scrap of bread was not there. Mr. Garner gave many *a priori* reasons —which anybody could have invented for himself—why there should be a monkey language, but not a single definite fact, nor the shadow or ghost of one, to prove that there was. He said that he went out to Africa, and "came, saw, and conquered;" but he did not explain what he saw and what he conquered. He told the audience that many stories about gorillas were wrong, but he omitted to say how they were wrong or what were the right views. Mr. Garner may have facts which he is reserving for scientific ears, but as for his lecture last evening it might have been delivered by any person who only new Africa on the map and had only seen monkeys in the pages of natural history books or following behind a barrel organ.

SOMETHING like the incident in "Caste," wherein the young officer returns as though nothing had happened, to the wife who is mourning him as dead, has been enacted in real life in Paris. A man fell down in a fit in the Rue Ravez, and before he could be taken to a hospital he expired. The body was identified as that of a newsagent, named Peyraulie, carrying on business in the Rue Sanche des Pommiers, and it was forthwith taken to the address indicated. Madame Peyraulie, who was much afflicted when she heard that her husband was dead, identified the body and had it taken upstairs to a bedroom and deposited on a bed. The poor widow, as she supposed herself to be, lighted some candles, after the fashion in Roman Catholic countries, and placed them round the bed. She then remained for some time in prayer over the body. Soon after she went downstairs, however, she was thunder-struck to see her husband walk in in good health and spirits. He had heard nothing of his supposed death. The body of his double was promptly removed to the Morgue.

CONSEQUENT on the continued disturbed state of Pondoland, and the disregard by the Chiefs of the repeated admonitions of the High Commissioner, the South African Government has decided to send a special mission to the country, with instructions to inform the Chiefs that the existing condition of misrule cannot any longer be tolerated. At the same time, the Natal Government launched a strong protest, declaring that the loss and unrest caused by the continued invasions of Natal territory by Pondos, for whom the Cape Government is responsible, have become unbearable. Major Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of the Transkei, has been appointed Commissioner, and goes forthwith to Pondoland. A detachment of the Cape Artillery has gone to Umtata, and Captain Moberley has also started for the same place with some Maxim guns.

THE audience which Lord Cromer had of the Khedive the other day, lasted over an hour, and though what actually passed has naturally not been given to the public, Dalziel's correspondent telegraphs that he his in a position to state that Abbas Pasha was much pleased at the courtesy and kindness shown him by Lord Cromer. It may, the correspondent continues, be accepted as a fact that the frontier incident has been satisfactorily settled. It may further be stated that the dismissal of Riaz Pasha was one of the subjects of discussion at the audience. It is now no secret that the Khedive is incensed against Riaz Pasha on the ground that the latter has prompted him in his anti-English actions ever since he has been in office, and has now turned round on the frontier incident, proving the futility of an anti-English policy. It is understood, however, that Lord Cromer could not allow Riaz Pasha to be dismissed from the Premiership in view of the correct way in which he behaved both towards England and the Khedive in the late incident. In all quarters the Khedive is now generally credited with being alive to his best interests, and resolved to work amicably with England.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney, presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Brigadier-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Nawrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangir Gimadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Shivajee Dharmujee, Tribhowandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Corporation accepted the following offers in respect of disused machinery, &c., at Love Grove and Carnac Bunder Pumping Stations:—(1) Love Grove Pumping Station—the offer of Rs. 20,000 for the sale of the old boilers and engines; Rs. 850 for the 18 centrifugal pumps and Rs. 150 for portions of masonry, and (2) Carnac Bunder Depot—of Rs. 2,500 for the disused machinery.

PROPOSED THROUGH ROAD BETWEEN CATHEDRAL STREET AND FANASWADY.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 31st January, from the Commissioner, asking the Corporation to sanction the line for a through road, 40 feet wide, between Cathedral Street and Fanaswadi.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee sanction was given under Section 291 of the Municipal Act to the laying of the line for a through road, 40 feet wide, between the Cathedral Street and Fanaswadi.

ADDITIONAL GRANT FOR THE BHULESHWAR SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the President, dated 4th December, 1893, from the Acting Educational Inspector, C. D., forwarding Government Resolution Educational Department, dated 25th November, 1893 (sanctioning the additional grant of Rs. 3,500 for the Bhuleshwar School), and stating that the grant cannot be paid until a deed has been executed. A draft of the deed unstamped should be submitted to his office for transmission to the Director of Public Instruction for the approval of Government.

On the motion of Dr. Mody it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the subject pending the settlement of the question of the additions and alterations proposed by the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, to the school building.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE BHULESHWAR VERNACULAR SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Corporation next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 13th February, 1894, from the Commissioner, reporting on the notes of the Chief Engineer, Northern Division, regarding the proposed additions to the Bhuleshwar Vernacular School Building. On the motion of Mr. Nanu Kothare it was resolved to request the President to respectfully ask Government not to press for the alterations and additions in connection with the school, proposed by the Chief Engineer, N. D., as, if the first floor were coated with patent stone and the second floor provided with a ceiling under it there would be an additional outlay of Rs. 3,347, which would swallow up the whole of the additional grant made by the Government, except Rs. 153. That Government be at the same time informed that there would be no difficulty in adopting the views of the Government engineers as to the strength of the beams.

A VETERINARY STUDENTSHIP.

The Corporation gave consideration to memorandum, dated 19th February, 1894, from the Commissioner forwarding correspondence between himself and the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College (relative to the selection of Hari S. Paranjpe, a Brahmin) for free studentship, in the Veterinary College, and stating that the free studentship having been conferred, the Commissioner did not see how it could be revoked. He did not see why a Brahmin should not have a fair chance if he choose to do the work.

The Corporation resolved, on the motion of Mr. Karsondas Chubildas, to concur with the Commissioner in his opinion that there was no reason to alter their decision in the selection of Hari S. Paranjpe for free studentship in the Veterinary College.

PROPOSED INCREASE TO THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Letter to the President from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth was received forwarding copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the proposal of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with various minutes appended to the report intimating that Government have addressed the Government of India and asked for the whole increase recommended by the Committee, namely, 20 Europeans, 117 mounted native police (in addition to the 33 already employed), and 150 additional foot police.

The consideration of the letter was postponed until the next monthly meeting, on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND THE DYERS.

The Corporation considered Standing Committee's resolution, "that, with reference to petition from Messrs. Krishnaji Narhar, Keshoo Govind Kantikar, and others, dated 19th December last, the Committee beg to report that the Commissioner states that the dyers inhabiting house No. 83, Fanaswadi, will not be granted a license for 1894-95. That, meantime, the removal of rubbish from the premises occupied by the applicants must be done by themselves as required by Section 368 of the Municipal Act. That the dyers have been called upon by the Health Officer to limewash their premises."

Dr. Cowasji moved that the petitioners be informed of the terms of the resolution of the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved as an amendment that the subject be referred to the Commissioner.

Mr. F. A. Unwalla seconded the amendment which was rejected when put to the meeting, the original motion being carried.

ALLEGED NUISANCE OF OPEN GUTTERS.

The Corporation considered Standing Committee's resolution, dated 14th February, "That, with reference to petitions from Messrs. Sorabji Edulji Ginwalla, Hormusji Framji Oodwaria, and others, complaining of the alleged nuisance caused by the open gutter, near the Merwanji Framji Panday Dharamsala, at Karelwadi, the Corporation be referred to the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, dated 7th instant, stating that the cause of complaint will be removed by the orders, which have been issued for extending the southern footpath of Thakordwar Road westward, and covering over the rest of the side drain abutting on the Dharamsala."

It was resolved to inform the petitioners that the nuisance complained of would be removed by the orders issued for extending the southern footpath of Thakordwar Road, westward, and covering the rest of the side drain abutting on the Dharamsala.

Mr. Nanu N. Kathare proposed a second amendment that the petitioners be informed that the Corporation saw no reason to differ with the decision of the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham moved a third amendment that the petitioners be informed that the Corporation were unable to take any such step as was requested.

On a division all the amendments were lost and the original motion was carried by a majority.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 11948, dated 7th February, 1894, as under:—"That with reference to petition from Mr. Dosa Jiwan, complaining that he is not allowed to project a gallery from his building in Lohar Chawl Street, the Commissioner's memorandum No. 17338, dated 23rd November, 1893, and accompaniments thereto, be forwarded to the Corporation, together with the expression of the Committee's concurrence with the views of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, namely, that no new projections should be allowed in streets and lanes of less than 40 feet in width.

Dr. Cowasjee moved that the petitioner be informed that no new projections could be allowed in streets and lanes of less than 40 feet in width.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment that the petitioner be referred to the Municipal Commissioner as the proper authority to dispose of the application.

STREET LIGHTING.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider a memorandum from the Commissioner to the Secretary forwarding a report, dated 8th January last, from the Executive Engineer on the subject of street-lighting. In the course of his memorandum the Commissioner said that in his proposals for the current year's budget he submitted three alternatives (*a*) for renewing the present gas contract on nearly the present terms with the current allowance allotment for kerosine oil lighting; (*b*) for abolishing gas lighting altogether and substituting kerosine oil lighting from 1st July, 1893; and (*c*) for abolishing gas lighting and substituting partly kerosine oil and partly electric lighting. His decided opinion then was that kerosine oil ought to be substituted for gas, a better light being thus obtainable at a much cheaper rate, and that the annual difference in cost should be utilized for introducing the electric light which might gradually be extended to most parts of the city. Before, however, the budget was discussed by the Corportion, his attention was directed to what is called the Welsbach incandescent gas light, from which it seemed sufficiently possible that an improved light might be obtained at a cheaper rate to render an experiment with it advisable. After going at length into the question the Municipal Commissioner stated that he was decidedly of opinion that they should go on exactly as they were for one year more, giving the thorough trial of another monsoon to the Welsbach burner and keeping the lighting of the rest of the City in *statu quo*. It would be strange if by next October they had not ample materials for a final decision, but he would deprecate anything like hasty generalisations from present facts. It would be necessary to renew the contract with the Gas Company for one year more, and this was what he recommended.

The Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letters together with the Executive Engineer's report. On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee sanction was given to the Gas Company's contract for a period of one year ending 30th June, 1895, with a view to the giving of a thorough trial to the Welsbach burner.

ENTRY OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS WITHIN RAILWAY LIMITS.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 14th February, 1894, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting, with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 2435, dated 16th June, 1892, on the subject of the entry of Municipal servants within railway limits in connection with the making of a connection at Chinchpogli between the Tansa 48in. and Vehar 32in. mains.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the Corporation approved of a suit being filed in the High Court against the G. I. P. Railway for an injunction restraining them from preventing Municipal servants from entering within railway limits at Chinchpogly for the purpose of making a connection between the Tansa 48in. and Vehar 32in. mains.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment that subject to the advice of the solicitors of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take out a summons against Mr. Pearson for an assault and wrongful restraint.

The amendment not being seconded, fell through.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved another amendment that the subject be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration, which being put to vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GRAND OLD ENGLISHMAN.

THE "Indian Spectator" remarks:—There is something pathetic in the manner of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. If it has surprised the world, we believe the necessity of the step must have come upon the aged statesman himself with the force of a revelation. Mr. Gladstone knew he was not immortal, and that sooner or later he must make room for his juniors. But with Sir Andrew Clark's opinion before him, and his own wonderful agility to bear it out—added to the sense of duty that buoyed him up amidst unparalleled difficulties—he might well have looked forward to crowning his career with greater achievements in the field of national freedom than he had yet secured. But the times were evidently against him; and with the encroachments of age we think he has decided wisely in withdrawing from the stress and strife of political warfare. Let him, in serene retirement try to justify poor Sir Andrew Clark's prophecy, by devoting himself to some more permanent interests of humanity. This is the best wish his friends can breathe for the Grand Old Englishman.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—After sixty-two years of a crowded, chequered, and most distinguished parliamentary life, the parallel of which is not to be found in the history of English Parliament from the days of the good barons of Runnymeade who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta, William Ewart Gladstone shakes off the harness and retires into the position of an ordinary member of the House of Commons. The event of his retirement, after having been four times Premier, is indeed historical and recalls to memory many an incident and vicissitude of his busy life—a life which stands unique among all contemporary statesmen of his own time to deserve a history, and a long, interesting and instructive history by itself. This is not yet the time and the place to speak at length of the man, the citizen, the scholar, the patriot, and the statesman who by his phenomenal activity of mind and body has become the central figure in Europe—ave, a larger and striking figure than that man of Blood and Iron who overawed the Continent a few short years ago. We may say the central figure in the whole civilised world. For you may search and search in vain for another Mr. Gladstone and miserably fail to find his equal. He stands alone and by himself in all his glory a towering personality, a venerated and venerable figure, worthy of the highest respect and admiration of the world. Though now retired from the active life of Parliament, let us all wish that Providence may spare him to his country, if not to control, to watch and guide its destinies a few years longer. For Mr. Gladstone does not belong to his own age. He has earned a reputation for himself which entitles him to be deservedly called a man for all ages.

The "Native Opinion" says:—Whatever be the cause, Mr. Gladstone is retiring from a career which has hardly had an equal in times past or present. No statesman held a nation under a spell so long as he. None showed such an unimpaired activity and energy as Mr. Gladstone has shown till the last day he held the Premiership. His greatest merit consists, however, in having proved himself to be the most progressive statesman that ever breathed on earth. It is said that people must end in, if they do not begin with, Conservatism. Mr. Gladstone began with an enlightened and progressive Conservatism and has, ever since the schism which separated the Peelites from the party of opposition to progress, been ready to receive new ideas and bring them into the arena of politics. If he has shown any disinclination to accept new light, it has been only on questions which, like the monetary question of the day, lie rather beyond the sphere of statesmanship and which are not yet of sufficiently great practical interest to England. But such questions have been few, very few indeed. He has been a people's friend throughout, and has incessantly laboured for the good of the masses rather than that of the classes.

The "Gujerat Darpan" states:—So Mr. Gladstone, on account of his growing weakness and failing sight, has retired from active life. It is a grave uncertainty whether England would find the like of him for fifty years to come. To carry on a vigorous agitation in favour of the Home Rule Bill, to attend deliberations and debates of Parliament, to conduct the administration of the vast Empire, and over and above all to keep up literary pursuits at his advanced age, is miraculous, almost superhuman. Mr. Gladstone's retirement is an irreparable loss not only to Great Britain, but to the whole civilised world, and he will be missed on every momentous occasion. England and Her Majesty, we are sure, are fully alive to the numerous services of the veteran Statesman, and will make a befitting recognition of them.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Says the "Indian Spectator":—It is, only under protest, that we can submit to further taxation. There cannot, however, be two opinions as to the soundness of the view which selects import duties as the best way of making a permanent addition to our revenue, assuming, of course, that an addition is needed. Indirect taxation is often to be preferred to direct, at any rate when it is likely to touch the masses. And the best indirect tax is an import duty, for it is paid by the nation itself, and is far less likely to restrict trade than an export duty. What are we to say, however, of the exclusion of all cotton fabrics and yarns? They represent more than a third of our imports, and as they consist only of finer cloth, a duty on them would have fallen on the well-to-do classes. Besides, even the powerful "Times" admits that it would be impossible to contend that import duties on cotton goods in India would be protective. Our mills do not and cannot produce the finer counts which alone we now import from Liverpool and Manchester. Even the protection that would be afforded by a five per cent. duty would not enable our mills to compete in India with Liverpool and Manchester in finer fabrics, our cotton being too inferior for the purpose. Egyptian cotton is yellow, and so that, too, cannot be utilized. To produce finer cloth, we must either go to America for better sorts of the raw material, or make special improvements in our machinery, both operations being equally costly. Nor is it possible that a duty of even ten per cent. would materially diminish the consumption of these goods in India, for the classes that buy them are rich enough to pay the extra sum. The question of putting an excise duty on our mills and hand-loom productions does not arise at all. But even admitting that our political condition necessitates our imposing corresponding excise duty on home manufactures the moment we include foreign cotton yarns and fabrics in the schedule of articles paying import duties, we are far from being convinced that such a course would, on other grounds, be both impolitic and impracticable.

The whole country is ringing, says the "Gujerati," with indignant protests against the exclusion of cotton goods from import duties. Native Associations and European Chambers of Commerce have in some instances already held public meetings, and others will shortly follow suit. The Hon'ble Mr. Westland's statement itself supplies weapons of attack on the policy which has brought about the exemption of cotton fabrics. No doubt when Lord Ripon's government wished to abolish the import duties, they put forward all sorts of reasons for the step they had resolved upon. When other governments wished to impose them they endeavoured to prove that they were open to no objection whatsoever. So that as Mr. Westland himself pointed out, official opinion has fluctuated from time to time. But a close examination of the objections, economic or otherwise, that have been urged, shows that they are wholly untenable. Mr. Westland's plea for not imposing import duties all round is very lame, and one can easily see how he was simply trying to make the best of a bad case. The conduct of the English Government in preventing the supreme authorities in India from doing what is needed in her interests deserves to be strongly denounced.

The 'Kaiser-i-Hind' observes:—It is indeed a matter of profound regret that in this abyssmal hour of the Empire's finances and the dismal material condition of the people there should still prevail at head quarters that chronic but deplorable tendency to deliberately misrepresent and pervert facts. We observed only two weeks ago how deeply tainted was the bureaucracy with that vice which the great seer of Chelsea denounced in that immortal phrase—'false with the conciousness of being sincere.' We repeat that to us, who fully expect that in the ethics of practical finance at least, if not in all other branches of their administration, the governing authorities would be quite frank and open, it is indeed a humiliation to record that in the exposition of the colossal deficit of 3½ crores in the budget for the ensuing financial year, there should be such disingenu

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

THE BORDAK MASSACRE.

A TELEGRAM from Sadiya, 12th March, says: On the 18th February we marched to Padoo from Mombo, about six miles. The villagers were friendly, and had built huts for our coolies and vacated a number of houses for our troops. It rained on the march, and there was a heavy hailstorm in the afternoon. On the 19th we halted, to allow rations to catch us up. Lieutenant Ward, from Bomjur joined us at Padoo, in place of Lieut. Wilson who remained at Bomjur owing to illness. On the 20th we marched to Bordak on the Dihong river, about seven miles from Padoo, four miles fairly level, but on the Dihong the right bank road is mostly rough, going over large boulders. There was no village here. We pitched our tents on the sand, and the men bivouacked in the jungle. The river here is about 180 yards broad. We halted here to await rations. Eight days' rations were brought up by boats from Sadiya, and were stored on the banks as the boats leaked. Heavy rain fell at night.

On the 22nd we marched to Silli, a distance of over 13 miles. The path goes steadily up a spur for about 3,000 feet, then along the ridge to the left, then down through old jhooms and along the water course, then an ascent of half a mile crossing a spur, and then fairly level up to the village. Silli is hidden from view till you reach within 500 yards of it—a small dirty village with a very scanty water supply. The long march to the village took the rear guard twelve hours to accomplish. The height of the village is 2,500 feet. The villagers were friendly and helped us in carrying our rations, as we had several sick men; and details were not required, as we had to march on a very light scale. Owing to the scarcity of carriage we had left one subadar of the Naga Hills military police, 16 sepoys and 13 followers and three private servants, besides several Miri boatmen at Bordak. Instructions were also left that Abor coolies would come to Bordak to take our rations on.

On the 23rd we marched to Booku, a height of 3,000 feet, then down a steady descent to the Yamini river of 1,500 feet, and then along the left bank, gradually rising, with innumerable ups and downs; the last part a steady rise of 800 feet to the village. This was a fair sized village, with very little water. We halted at Dooku for rations. On the 25th we marched to a camp on the Yamini river, a steady descent to the river, and then along boulders, with one very difficult path, which had to be taken to avoid a cliff. Abors were all round us in the jungles. We reached camp about 4 p.m., and the men began clearing the jungle. The Abors fired a few shots into camp and two parties were sent out reconnoitring, Lieutenant East being in command of one party, and Captain Row commanded the second party. Lieutenant East's party got into an ambuscade, and he was slightly wounded in the hand by an arrow. A second arrow hit him in the belt, but did not penetrate. The party shot three Abors, and on hearing the firing a reinforcement was sent out from camp and also came on some Abors, killing two of them.

On the 26th we marched on up stream to No. 2 Yamini river camp. No guides knew the road, and we progressed very slowly. We went along a track in the jungle about the stream, then up a spur on to a plateau above 6,000 feet above the stream. Here the path ended, and we had to get back to the river down a precipitous track, made practicable by putting down a hand rail of creepers, and we camped at the bottom. Lieutenant Camelleri, with a party, went up stream reconnoitring, and huge rocks were let down on them from a height of 800 feet, but no one was hit. We marched for 12 hours. On the 27th 50 rifles were left in camp, and 50 men were sent back to the last camp to bring up the rations dropped by the Dooku coolies, who refused to bring them further. The remainder of the force, with one gun, left camp to try and reach Dumro. We climbed right to the top of the hill on the left bank, the last part being quite precipitous. The gun had to be sent back to camp, with 40 rifles. We hit a track where the Abors had cleared a space of 30 yards broad to a height of 800 feet for letting down rocks, then up a ravine and up through old jhooms into thick forest. Here huge rocks rained down on us, but only one coolie was hurt. The men had just time to get under cover of the trees, and a flanking party was sent up and cleared out the Abors. We were about one mile off the end of the forest, beyond which was open country covered with long grass. Two of the Dumro villages were visible a mile apart, and quite five miles away in a bee line, and probably 12 by road, and two days' march from where we were encamped. We returned to camp (as we had no rations with us) by a much shorter road, passing a strong stockade and no end of "booby traps" contrivances to let down avalanches of rocks. In the evening two Dooku Chiefs came into camp with a deputation from Dumro, saying they were keen on settling matters amicably; so a message was sent back to them, and we halted on the 28th at the second Yamini camp. No men came from Dumro, so we decided to return, as the road was much longer than we had arranged for, and by giving half rations to the men and coolies we had barely enough to take us back to Bordak. We all hoped in vain for our rations to come on from Bordak as arranged.

On the 1st we marched back to Dooku. The advanced guard, on coming near the village, spotted a "booby trap" and got into it just in time to intercept a party of Abors coming down. A little further on the advanced guard came on to a stockade, and rushed it. A shower of stones came down, wounding one sepoy and one coolie. The village was then flanked, and three Abors were killed. The march lasted ten hours.

On the 2nd we marched to Silli, starting at 7-15 a.m., and the rear guard reached camp at 2-40 at night. About half-way Mr. Needham sent on two of his men, who came back saying they had met the Abors, informing them that the men left at Bordak were all massacred, and that there were several stockades on the road. We came on to a stockade one mile from Silli, at the top of a knife edge, and with several booby traps. A flanking party was sent out over almost precipitous ground, and crept round the stockade. Showers of stones and several shots were fired on the advanced guard, but as soon as the flanking party got in, and another party attacked the stockade in front, the Abors fled. One of our men was severely wounded. On the 3rd we halted at Silli, and the men and coolies pounded dhan and secured two days' rations. We found during the day seven bodies of Miris near the village, who were bringing up our stores from Bordak. On the 4th, after burning Silli, we marched on to Bordak, flanking wherever possible. Near the top of the gorge there was a strong stockade, but it was undefended. We pushed on to verify the news, and reached camp very late at night and found the news to be true, and nothing of the men's rations. The officers' and men's kits were left.

We halted at Bordak on the 5th. There were 27 bodies, which we buried. The fate of the rest of the party is not quite known. About 8 a.m., we heard a voice across the river, and found it to be a dhobie of the 44th Gurkhas, who, though wounded, managed to escape being massacred by swimming across the Dihong, and later a Khassia coolie, who happened to be in the jungle cutting wood during the massacre, also came. They gave the following account:—On the 25th, about one p. m., 300 Abors, who were recognised to be men that had already worked for us as coolies, and carried rations for us, came into camp and asked for the rations that were intended to be sent on for the troops. As it had been thus previously arranged, no suspicion arose, and the sepoys and all the coolies in camp started taking out the rations from the godown, when all at once about eight Abors attacked first of all the sentry and then the remainder before they could go for their arms, and cut them down with their daos. The Subedar and four sepoys, and one compounder, managed to get into a boat with a Miri, and went down the river, but nothing has been heard of them yet, except that one sepoy reached Sadiya badly wounded. No reason for the treachery is known yet.

On the 6th we marched on to Padoo to punish the village supposed to be connected with the treachery. We found a stockade on the road, but it was not defended. The village was burnt before we reached it. Two Abors were killed by the advanced guard, and from one of them a Martini-Henri Rifle was recovered, and eleven rounds of ammunition. The village of Koomkan was taken by surprise the same day, and burnt down. On the 7th we halted at Padoo and again prepared rations. On the 8th we marched to the camp on the Sikku near the Membo Bridge. The stream near Padoo was unfordable for coolies, so we had to bridge it. On reaching camp a strong party went out reconnoitring the road to Membo. We found every track leading up to the Membo village was stockaded, with booby traps all round the stockades. Nine stockades were counted.

On the 9th the guns, with an escort of 50 rifles, went up to a cliff on the left bank of the Sikkoo, which commanded the stockades and the village, and 250 rifles went on to take Membo. Baggage and coolies were left in camp. The force made its way up stream for about two miles, and then turned up a spur, and after a steep climb, got into a path leading straight into the village, above all their stockades. The guns were in the meantime shelling the stockades, hell by great numbers of Abors, and the village. This made it too hot for them, and they fled into the jungles before the force could get on to them, and we only managed to kill four Abors. The guns, however, must have killed and wounded several of them, as blood marks were found, besides fragments of shells near the stockades. Membo was burnt, and the force returned to camp on the river. We had persistent rain from the 13th February to the 6th March, and on the whole the force had very hard work, which they did in the best of spirits.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Capt J G Hojel, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The probationary promotion of Jamadar in the 7th Bo Lancers of Native Gentleman Fateh Khan is confirmed.

Major F Stevenson, 19th Bo Infy, Assist Adjt Genl, is permitted to resign his appointment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major H W Duperier, R E, Ex Engr, first grade, Poona Division Military Works, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Second Lieut G A R Watts, S C, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers, for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col J N S Kirkwood, I S C, eighteen days, private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J A Sellar, M A, Chaplain of Byculla, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev L M Haslope to act as Chaplain of Byculla during the absence on leave of the Rev J A Sellar or until further orders.

The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, is granted furlough for seven months and five days.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C Mayhew, Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar during the absence on furlough of the Rev H N Midwinter or until further orders; and the Rev E S Hall, M A, on return from furlough, to act as Chaplain of Deesa and Abu until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J V Cooke, acting Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Joint Subordinate Judge of Satara, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for three months and fourteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Ballal Phansalkar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Jude at Satara during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Maneckji Kharsedji, B A, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders:—Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhai to act as Third Judge of Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay; and Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi to act as Judge of the Court of the Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Phillips to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad District pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C H Lewis, 5th Bom Cav, to act as Cantonment Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Capt F J S Lowry, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Lieut C H Lewis is further appointed a Magistrate of the first Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, Assist Collector in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Mountford is also appointed under Section 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The special duty in connection with the investigation of the Bombay riot cases on which Mr H Brewin was employed having terminated, his appointment as a Deputy Commissioner of police, Bombay is cancelled.

Mr R Lord, Indian Civil Service, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Giles, M A, acting Educational Insptr, Central Division, has been granted furlough for nine months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, B A (Bom), on return from leave, to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri; Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar on relief to do duty as Dist Depty Collr, Ratnagiri.

Rao Bahadur Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Dist Depy Collr, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Keshav Vishnu Ghaisas to relieve Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, proceeding on leave, and to act as Dist Depuy Collr Dharwar, pending the arrival of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Svamirao Kamlapurkar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W H F Bolton to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Karachi, and Dist Registrar, Karachi, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Lieut-Col A H Mayhew; and Lieut-Col A H Mayhew, on return from leave, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Karachi, and Dist Registrar, Karachi, during the absence of Col R I Crawford on leave, or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse to act as Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Surgn-Major W K Hatch, MB, CM (Aberd), FRCS (Lon), or pending further orders:—Surgn-Major R Manser, M D, to act as Senior Medical Officer; and Surgn-Major D C Davidson to act as Senior Surgn, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, to act as Second Physician and Registrar, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Capt L F Childe, M B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Assistant Engineers should be graded as 2nd grade Assist Engineers (new classification):—Mr F Wright, Lieut F M Westropp, R E, Messrs Karpur Shrinivasrao, H Ramannah, B Krishna Rao and V T Agashe.

Mr E K Reinold, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Anandrao Shrinivas Sirsi, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Sirsi District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Logerio Joseph D'Lima, B A, LL B, and Hugh Orr Ferns Sealy, BA, LLB, as Vakils of the High Court.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Central Division.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, first grade Mamlatdar, having been re-aprointed sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr from the 5th Janry last, the following promotions are ordered with effect from that date:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Shahane, second grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Bahadur G C Ward; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadev Chitale, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb R K Shahane, promoted; Mr Digamber Dalaya, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadev Chitale, promoted; and Rao Saheb Atmaram Khanderao Waidya, acting fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar vice Mr Digamber Dalaya, promoted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd-Lieut J D Cadell, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Offg Sqdn Officer.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd-Lieut R L Ricketts Supernumerary on the establishment of the 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Offg Sqdn Officer.

2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieut A G Pritchard, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Willoughby, promoted Sqd. Comdr, sub pro tem.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut C Mackenzie Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Whiffin, seconded for employment with the Burma Military Police.

2nd-Lieut J S Corlett, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Offg Sqdn Officer.

2nd-Lieut R M Hall, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Offg Sqd Officer.

18th Bengal Lancers.—2nd-Lieut E C Corbyn, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Offg Sqd Officer.

5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut J N Jephson, wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, dated 7th April 1893.

11th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieut B M L Brodhurst Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Offg Wing Officer.

4th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieut E E Barwell, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be Offg Wing Officer.

35th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieut S K B Rice, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Offg Wing Officer.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Lt-Col G W Rogers, D S O, Commandant, 2nd Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Sage, who exchanges.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut H D'A Watson, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Fisher, resigned.

(Lieut Watson will be graded in the Battn above Lieut C E de M Norie and below Lieut J Fisher.)

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Major C A R Sage, Comdt, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity vice Rogers, who exchanges.

2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut J M Home, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Watson, transferred to 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

(Lieut Home will be graded in the Battalion above Lieut W D'Turner and below Lieut B Strachey.)

9th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut G T Wildicombe, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, Dated 3rd Jan 1894.

3 th Garhwal Rifles.—2nd-Lieut J H K Stewart, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Offg Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Royal Artillery—Major F J Burridge, 50th Field Battery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion, East Kent Regt—Major N Newnham-Davis on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to New Zealand:—Royal Artillery—Capt G C Powell, No 9 Mountain Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves, wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE author of A Yellow Aster, undoubtedly the novel of the hour, is Mrs. Manington Caffyn, the wife of a physician. She and her husband lived in Australia for some years, but are now in London. By birth Mrs. Manington Caffyn is Irish. Whether or not A Yellow Aster is absolutely her first literary effort, it is certainly her first work of any pretension. Dr. Manington Caffyn, however, has written three tales, Miss Milne and I, Opals, and A Poppy's Tears.

While A Yellow Aster made the acquaintance of more publishers than one before it was, accepted it suffered nothing like the weary round of Sarah Grand's Heavenly Twins. Indeed, the author could have had little doubt about the fate of her novel after the strongly favourable verdict of a well-known literary man who saw it in his capacity as reader to a publishing house. It was not published, however, as a result of this verdict, because the particular firm hardly thought it in their line. Since its appearance some people have thought they discovered the hand of Olive Schreiner under the pseudonym of Lota while others have guessed at Miss Beatrice Harraden as the writer. Within a month A Yellow Aster has gone into four editions.

Mark Twain's new book, Tom Sawyer Abroad, a sequel to Tom Sawyer, is to be published in April by Messrs. Chatto. The illustrations which have appeared during the serial progress of Tom Sawyer Abroad through 'St. Nicholas' will be reproduced in the book. Mark Twain's most popular work with English readers has been The Tramp Abroad, and Tom Sawyer comes not far behind. An interesting thing about Tom Sawer is that it was Twain's first book to be copyrighted in England. His Innocents Abroad and the Jumping Frog, to take only two instances, were reprinted in all kinds of editions except a copyright one.

The selected poems of Dr. Thomas Gordon Hake are to be issued by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. More than a year ago it may be remembered Dr. Gordon Hake published his recollections. The poems are selected by Mrs. Alice Meynell, who also writes a prefatory note. Some of them appeared as far back as 1839, some as recently as 1890, and some are quite new. Discussing Dr. Gordon Hake's verse, Mrs. Meynell says he has a solemn and distinctive note, little confusible with the other notes of the concerted song of poets. For frontispiece the book has a dainty portrait of the author from a drawing by Rossetti.

The reprint of Mr. Walter Besant's Life of Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, is to be ready in ten days. Originally the Life was undertaken by Mr. James Rice, but he had to postpone it for other work. Being attacked by the illness which carried him off, he abandoned the project, and gave Mr. Besant such notes as he had made. So Mr. Besant wrote the book, but his name is accompanied by that of Mr. Rice on the title-page. An exceedingly interesting picture, taking from a drawing in the possession of the Mercers' Company, is to appear as frontispiece to the reprint. It is a picture of Whittington on his death-bed, with the relatives, the priest, and the doctor gathered at the bedside.

For nearly a quarter of a century Canada has been quietly collecting materials of the highest value to future historians of the North American continent. Already Ottawa has become a Mecca towards which such well-known American writers as Justin Winsor, Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Adams, Kingsford, and even Parkman, the late historian of the old French regime, have turned for help in their writings, and in the "Canadian Gazette" Mr. Douglas Brymner, the Dominion Archivist, relates how steadily and successfully the work still proceeds. Three empty rooms and very vague instructions were all Mr. Brymner had to start with in 1872. There are now open for reference in the Archives Department at Ottawa 1,200 volumes of orginal correspondence and many hundreds of copies of documents bearing upon the history of the New England colonies, Acadia, French Canada, and the more western regions. Copies of the Haldimand papers which are among the Ottawa treasures, themselves form a great storehouse of historical information, as also do the eight tons comprising 400,000 Official documents which the British War Office handed over to the department some time ago. It is very much to the credit of Canada that, young as she is, she has set aside 6,000 dols a year for such a literary purpose as this.

Considerable interst will attach to the sale at Sotheby's, of a number of books that were in Napoleon Bonaparte's library at St. Helena. They are the property of Fraulein Malvine Fischer, of Arolsen, Waldeck, Germany, by whose instructions they offered for sale. All the volumes have Napoleon's library stamp on the titles, and are enclosed in a well-made box, with lock and key. The lid is ornamented with a crowned N, and an autograph letter of Jerome Bonaparte's accompanies the books. Briefly stated, the history of the collection is this: When Napoleon died, his effects in St. Helena were sent home and divided among his brothers, Jerome Bonaparte receiving in his share this box of books. He presented the books and an autograph letter to Baron Stolting, one of the gentlemen in his service. Baron Stolting left them to his wife, who married again, died as Frau von Wildburg, and in turn left the books to her adopted daughter, Fraulein Malvine Fischer. It seems that, with the exception of the decoration, the box and its contents are exactly as they were sent back from St. Helena by the English Government. The books are as follow:—

Velly, Villaret et Garnier (M.M.): "Histoire de France," thirty volumes. Volume IV. contains several marginal notes in Napoleon's handwriting, and copies of the same in that of Baron Stolting. Calf. Paris, 1769-83.

Sully (Duc de): "Memoires," eight volumes, Calf, with a Cardinal's arms in gold on sides. London, 1775.

Histoire de Thamas Kouli-Kan, Roi de Perse. Calf. Paris. 1743.

Villars (Duc de): "Vie," four volumes. Portrait. calf. Ib. 1784.

"Turenne (Vicomte de) Histoire du," four volumes, Portrait, calf, with Napoleon's arms in gold on sides. Amsterdam, 1771.

"Histoire de Bonaparte, Premier Consul," three volumes portrait. Calf, with Napoleon's arms and "Rambouillet," in gold on sides. Paris, 1803.

"Histoire de Gil Blas," Volume IV.

Mr. Grein's Sunday popular debates have not been established without opposition from various quarters. It was orginally intended to hold them in the Opera Comique Theatre, but the tenant feared that they might damage the success of his venture. The Royalty was accordingly taken, but now the Lord's Day Observance Society has raised an objection to the meetings, and has pointed out through its secretary the penalties which Mr. Grein is liable to suffer. In reply to this the energetic director sent his correspondent a prospectus of the debates, and said he intended continuing them, and was willing to meet the society's representative in a court of law. The Lord's Day Observance Society has so far not intimated its future course.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. have in the press an edition of Madame de Stael's novel, Corinne, or Italy, translated from the French by D. Lawler, and revised by T. Okey. Mr. George Saintsbury has written the introduction, whilst Mr. H. S. Greig has supplied the illustrations. The work will be complete in two volumes. Messrs. Dent's edition of Sterne will be complete in six volumes. Mr. Saintsbury is again the editor. A new edition of Mrs. Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese, with an introduction by Mr. Edmund Gosse, will also shortly be issued by the same firm.

A second edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's Life's Little Ironies is nearly exhausted already.—Early in March Messrs. Osgood are to publish a story by the late Constance Fenimore Woolson. It is entitled Horace Chase, and the plot opens in South Carolina.—Messrs. Chatto are publishing Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel, Christina Chard. It is dedicated to Mr. George Boughton, the painter.—Mr. Walter Besant's Rebel Queen and Mr. Christie Murray's A Wasted Crime are shortly to appear as 3s. 6d.—Needs Must is a three-volumer from the pen of Pamela Sneyd, which is to be ready shortly. Pamela Sneyd is Miss Amelia S. C. Young, as for the first time will appear from the title-page of Needs Must.

An important and imposing work is announced by Mr. William J. Harvey, F.S.A. (Scot), entitled, Alumni Cantabrigienses, being the admission to the several Colleges in the University of Cambridge, together with the University Matriculations and Graduations, 1443-1893. It will be dedicated by express permission to the Queen, and will be issued in about twenty-one volumes at a guinea a volume, every copy numbered and signed by the author, and will contain at least 150,000 separate entries. Each of the seventeen Colleges of Cambridge will be practically a separate work, complete in itself. Many of the records from which this great work will be drawn have hitherto been practically inaccessible to even the most favoured antiquarians. Mr. Harvey (who, by the way has received from the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, the exclusive privilege of compiling a similar record for them) declares, possibly without undue enthusiasm, that it will be—A veritable mine of the richest information to the family historian, the genealogist, the biographer, the student of personal names, the local antiquary, and the philologist—and in which few will search in vain—it will be of inestimable value and indispensable; while it will doubtless in very many instances supply defects in parish registers, settle important historical and biographical doubts, and help to established claims to titles and estates, as well as to the benefits of founder's kin.

Mr. Edward Arnold is issuing at once a new work by Dean Holy, Addresses to Working Men from Pulpit and Platform. It is a selection from unpublished sermons and addresses given by the Dean to working men on religious, social and educational questions.

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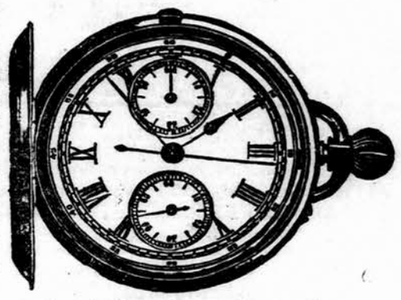

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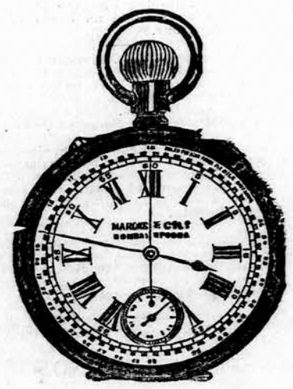

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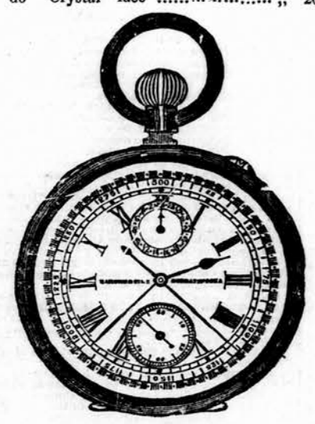

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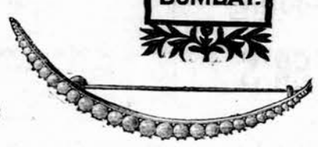
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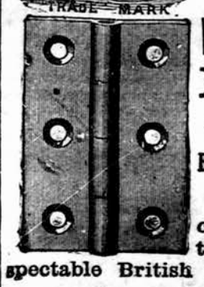
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